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# The Canadian INDIA TIMES

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Established in 1967

## Indian image abroad

Pune, Jan 23 (Samachar): Indian High Commissioner in Britain N.G. Goray held out prospects of improved and better understanding between the United Kingdom and India.

Addressing Janata party workers rally here Mr. Goray however cautioned that the continuance of the present prestigious Indian image abroad would depend on the extent of "our ability to solve the internal problems."

He said while Indian endeavour to wrest democracy from autocratic clutches was very much appreciated in Britain, doubts still lingered about ability to consolidate this achievement.

Mr. Goray said the image of the Prime Minister Morarji Desai had definitely gone up abroad. It would be unfortunate if the nation failed to take advantage of this situation. He was confident however that with the determination shown by Mr. Desai there was no reason why India should not become a prosperous nation in the world in the next five years. Indians were next to none in the matter of expertise and hard work. They could evolve an efficient machinery to handle such opportunities. All that was needed was an awakening from Delhi to the farthest village for a conscious endeavour and desire to make India stronger.

## Indo-Canadian appointed to Ontario Human Rights Commission

Dr. B. Ubale,41, an Indo-Canadian in Toronto has been appointed to the Ontario Human Rights Commission.

Dr. Ubale, who immigrated to Canada two years ago, also received a call from an aide to Premier Davis. "I was told there would be a meeting to discuss my role in great detail. I told the person I would take the job and didn't talk about the pay."

The commission's responsibility is to apply the mandate of the Human Rights Code. The commission meets twice a month. Each member receives $75 per meeting.

The new appointees will hold their positions for three years.

"My greatest challenge will be to convince the business sector to consider minorities," said Dr. Ubale, who holds a PhD in economics. "I would like to impress the business sector that they should give equal opportunities to all minorities so that they could fulfil their ambitions.

"I have found that ethnic minorities have trouble getting promotions."

Dr. Ubale called his own appointment to the commission as a major stepping stone for Asians. "I believe this is the first time that a South Asian has been appointed to a Government Commission, and the South Asians came here 80 years ago."

In October, Dr. Ubale submitted a report saying that 80,000 South Asian Canadians can't step out of their houses without a "fear in the back of their minds" that they will likely be attacked.

Dr. Ubale, who lives in Willowdale, is currently involved with instructing police college students on how to police a multi-cultural society. This practice is being conducted as a result of the Pitman report on racism.

## Trivandrum - Dubai flight

**New Delhi: Air India will operate a direct flight from Trivandrum to Dubai with effect from January 31.**

**The Boeing flight - Bombay-Dubai- Trivandrum- Dubai-Bombay will operate on all Tuesdays. The flight will leave Dubai at 09.35 and reach Trivandrum at 2.30 and will return at 4.20 p.m. to reach Dubai at 7 p.m.**

**This is for the first time that a direct international flight is operating from an airport in Kerala. The flight has been introduced as a result of persisting demands from Malayalees employed in the Persian Gulf. This will help thousands of passengers who usually get stranded in Bombay for onward journey.**

### Research centre

New Delhi, Jan 30 (Samachar): A Centre is proposed to be set up next year in the Asia and the Pacific region to coordinate research and development of coarse grains, pulses, roots and tuber growing in the humid tropics of the region.

Group of experts are currently meeting in Bangkok to consider the operation of the centre aimed at raising the nutritional value of the diet of the rural people and expanding and stabilising food supplies in the region.

The President, N. Sanjiva Reddy, and his wife with James Callaghan and his wife, Mrs. Audrey Callaghan at the Rashtrapati Bhavan.

## Mrs.Gandhi loses court battle

New Delhi, Former Prime Minister Indira Gandhi today lost a legal battle to use the traditional symbol of the party she bolted from a month ago - an important issue in a nation that is 70 percent illiterate.

A five-judge panel of the Supreme Court rejected Mrs. Gandhi's appeal to overturn an order by the chief election commissioner denying her the Congress Party's cow-and-calf election symbol.

Mrs. Gandhi split the Congress Party, which she led for the past 11 years, on New Year's Day and her followers elected her president of what she claimed was "the real Congress Party.

About 70 per cent of India's people are illiterate and therefore polling boxes display party symbols to assist people in voting. The loss of the Congress Party's traditional symbol may harm the prospects of Mrs. Gandhi's faction in upcoming elections.

Mrs. Gandhi had filed a claim with Chief Election Commissioner S.L. Sakhdhar asking him to give her faction the cow-and-calf symbol for the five state legislative elections scheduled for March.

The parent Congress Party contested her claim, saying her dissident faction represented only "a small minority" of Congress Party members from all over the country.

The result of the state elections will largely determine the political future of Mrs. Gandhi, who already faces court cases and judicial investigations into her alleged misdeeds during 21 months of state-of-emergency rule

## More offshore drilling for oil

New Delhi, Feb. 1 (Samachar): C. Ratnam, chief geologist Oil India, is being appointed as manager, of the company's maiden offshore exploration project in the Bay of Bengal, off the Mahanadi delta.

The joint sector Oil India Limited (O.I.L.) has been able to process offers received from foreign parties for offshore seismic work, it is learnt. Actual work is expected to start from April 2, 1978 by either Delta (U.S.A.) or western geographical surveys (U.S.A.). A West German firm, the Prakla Seismos, who had earlier shown an interest in the work has now dropped out, because of its preoccupations with assignments on behalf of the oil and natural gas commission in the Krishna delta offshore and the Kerala offshore.

Oil India has already assigned the aeromagnetic survey of its exploration area off the Mahanadi delta to the national geographical research institute. The survey is expected to be completed by the end of the current winter season, and the analysis of the data is scheduled to be over by the end of September 1978.

Depending on the result of the survey O.I.L. plans to spud in a deep well of over 14,000 feet by October 1978. This could be the deepest offshore well so far spud in the country.

## Own identity for film festival

B.D. Jatti, Vice-President of India, January 17 suggested that each international film festival should acquire its own identity and individuality rather than concentrate on mere display of technical and histrionic excellence. It should also provide an opportunity to show through the medium of the film evolution of the human mind over the centuries.

Speaking at the concluding function of the Filmotsav in Madras, Mr. Jatti said, "In this age of technology and science, you have through the film underscored the pre-eminence of man over machine". "I am sure", he said, "the healing touch which you are bringing to the art of the film will help in establishing the supremacy and sanctity of man".

# Ten year policy for education

The University Grants Commission has approved a policy frame for the development of higher education over the next ten years. This follows discussions between the Commission and the Prime Minister during which it was decided to evolve an integrated approach towards the improvement of higher education in the country.

Against a resource background of more than 120 universities, 45,000 affiliated colleges, 40,000 secondary schools and 600,000 elementary schools and an annual outlay of Rs 25,000 million - next only to that on defence - the policy statement identifies three major weaknesses of the education system needing correction. These are : continued dominance of models and value systems adopted during the colonial regime; dualism of institutions; and restriction of the benefits only to the upper and middle classes. It points out that 70 percent of the seats in secondary schools and 80 percent in higher education are taken by the top 30 percent of the income groups.

# U.S.delegation visits India

New Delhi, Jan 29 (Samachar) The External Affairs Minister A.B. Vajpayee told the visiting U.S. delegation of congressmen Wednesday that while India welcomed the reported progress made by the United States and Sovier negotiations on demilitarisation of the Indian Ocean India hoped that the ultimate objective of the total elimination of foreign military presence in the ocean would continue to guide the U.S. Soviet deliberations.

The delegation, consisting of eleven congressmen — both democats and republicans, which arrived here Tuesday called on the External Affairs Minister Wednesday and had discussions with him. They were interested in knowing India's reaction to the Indo-Sovier negotiations on the ocean.

Among other international subjects that came up for discussion among the congressmen and Mr. Vajpayee were Southeast Asia and the North South dialogue. The delegation also called on the Prime Minister Morarji Desai.

On Southeast Asia, Mr. Vajpayee expressed India's keen desire to further develop relations with Asia as a group as well as with individual countries bilaterally. Mr. Vajpayee welcomed the efforts of Asian countries themselves towards mutual economic cooperation.

One of the congressmen wondered whether nonalignment movement itself was not another form of alignment among themselves. But Mr. Vajpayee explained that India was not in favour of any bloc approach nor did it like the idea of the world being devided into various blocs.

# Thatcher accused of racism

London - Margaret Thatcher, leader of Britain's opposition Conservative party, was accused of racism Tuesday during a fierce House of Commons argument about colored immigration.

She ran into a storm of protest for having told a television interviewer Monday night: "We must hold out the clear prospect of an end to immigration because at the moment it is between 45,000 and 50,000 people coming in a year."

Enraged Labor government supporters hurled abuse at the Conservative leader Tuesday, taunting her with shouts of "racist" and "opportunist" for trying to woo voters by offering them the prospect of an end to Asian, African and West Indian immigration.

Outside Parliament, leaders of the 1.9 million Asians and West Indians living in Britain accused her of damaging race relations, which already are sorely strained in some areas.

Prime Minister James Callaghan demanded that Mrs. Thatcher clarify her position.

Her voice barely audible in the uproar, Mrs. Thatcher responded by requesting detailed government immigration statistics. Callaghan replied that there was a 25-per-cent drop in immigration last year. [Reuter]

# FICC awards

New Delhi, Jan 24 (Samachar) The Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FICCI) has announced its awards for 1977 for outstanding contributions by individuals, companies and institutions to various fields of socio-economic development including research in science and technology.

The Punjab University's College of Agriculture gets the award for significant contributions in the field of agriculture and the export promotion award will be shared by Engineering Projects (India) Ltd. and projects and equipment corporation of India Ltd.

# Vajpayee's visit to Pakistan

New Delhi, Jan. 31 (Samachar): The External Affairs Minister, Atal Behari Vajpayee has said that if Pakistan raises the question of Kashmir during his forthcoming visit to that country he would state India's position in very clear and unequivocal term.

In the "meet the people" programme over the Delhi station of the All India Radio last night, Mr. Vajpayee said Kashmir is an integral part of India and "I do not want to discuss this question and the interest of Jammu and Kashmir as an integral part of India will be kept in mind whenever the Kashmir (issue) is discussed."

Mr Vajpayee said he was visiting Pakistan not to discuss any specific issue. No agenda had been drawn up so far.

"Mine will be a goodwill visit to establish personal rapport with the leaders of Pakistan."

On India's policy towards China, Mr. Vajpayee said that India had taken steps to normalise her relations with China. India had contacts with China in the field of sports, health and agriculture. Trade links had been reestablished. Public sectors in India had invited a delegation from China. Dr. Kotnis memorial committee wants to invite a delegation from China and we have given our clearance.

# Indo-Pak relations

New Delhi, Jan. 30 (Samachar): Pakistan appears to be weering round the view that close Indo-Pakistan relations particularly in economic field will be beneficial to Pakistan.

Discussing the issue under the headline close Indo-Pakistan relations in the offing. The influential Pakistan economist points out that the foreign office and the Government of Pakistan as a whole have been convinced that economic cooperation in the region would be beneficial to Pakistan and might be an answer to many of its problems.

The journal has expressed the view that most businessmen and economists have agreed that Pakistan has nothing to fear even from schemes of closest possible economic cooperation. Gone are the days when this could have meant the Indian camel disrupting the tent, it says.

The comment by this influential journal comes on the eve of the projected visits to Pakistan of the External Affairs Minister, Atal Bihari Vajpayee, and Pakistan Martial Law Administrator General Zia Ul Huq to India.

Noting that public opinion does not quite permit this, the journal says that the assessment of public opinion in its view has been exaggerated. It says there is no reason to believe that the Pakistani people do not or would not understand their own interests. If closer economic cooperation with India can be good for Pakistan, one can be sure that the people would before long see the point.

The journal at the same time says that one has to first examine this thoroughly and scientifically. There is no need of riding rough shod over the publics sensibilities.

The journal says that the visit of General Zia-Ur-Rahman of Bangladesh to Kathmandu, New Delhi and Islamabad is significant from several points of view. While it was not for Pakistanis to emphasise what it signifies for Bangladesh politics or for the General's own position, it certainly underscores Dacca's readiness to enter into.

Friendly cooperation with all South Asian countries.

# Exchange of market information

New Delhi, Jan. 21 (Samachar): India and Arab countries will exchange regularly market information and other forms of cooperation to establish more intimate contacts on continuing basis.

The Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry and General Union of Chambers of Commerce, Industry and Agriculture for Arab countries signed agreement Tuesday aiming at opening up further possibilities for increased exchange of trade and economic relations and for expanding economic and industrial cooperation between enterprises and organisations concerned.

One of the articles of agreement states the parties will help enterprises in their respective countries, participate on joint basis and also assist each other in exploring further possibilities of expanding economic cooperation.

Although the Indian Federation has entered into bilateral agreements with national chambers in many countries, this is first agreement which it has signed with twenty one countries in Arab region.

On behalf of General Union, its Secretary General Burhan Dajani signed the agreement.

# HURT LEAF

The western wind, harsh and merciless, violently swept,
Shaking and jerking and breaking all in her way;
Hurling and snarling dust and debris sky high
In pursuit of quenching her fury.

A little leaf, part yellow and green,
Whose veins stood out bold,
(You should see to believe!)
Lost her hold, fell on a thorn, hurt and ripped.

The thorn, mighty in size and strength,
Kicked and jerked in fury,
Jumped on the little leaf,
Adding to her hurt and grief.

The little leaf learned,
In her anguish and pain,
Learned she her little lesson:
Leaf falls on thorn, or thorn falls on leaf, hurt is the leaf.

*****  *****  *****

The little brown man stood,
Gazing the wind in fury
He being charged: "Cause of disturbing
The peace" of ours.†

K.M. Abraham

† Based on true incident.

# Coming events

Ottawa: On Thursday Feb. ruary 16, 1978 at Billings Bridge Shopping Centre there will be a Community Blood Donation drive between 9 a.m. - 5 p.m. and 6.30 p.m. - 8.30 p.m. at which you are urged to give blood, the gift of life. Make your pledges now by contacting Pool Roy at 825-4081 or the executive of India Canada Association, Indo-Canadian Community Centre, Deshantari, Ottawa Sikh Society, Malayali Association, South India Cultural Association and India Student Association.


# OUR CONTRIBUTION, OUR RIGHTS, OUR IMAGE

a Conference organized by the Ottawa Chapter of NACOI

Advance registration advisable

Keynote Speaker: The Hon. Norman Cafik, Minister of State

Panelists will include:

Rita Cadieux,
Deputy Chief Commissioner of the Canadian Human Rights Commission

Senator Paul Yuzyk,
Professor of History at the University of Ottawa

Julien Major,
Executive Vice-President, Canadian Labour Congress and other

experts in the fields of race relations, human rights, mass and multiculturalism.

Registration: $8.00 For members of NACOI or members of an organization affiliated to NACOI
$7.00 Non-Members

Registration includes March 3 dinner, but does not include March 4 lunch. Cheques payable to NACOI

For further information please call 825 2071 Ottawa chapter, 425 Gloucester St.,

PROGRAM

Friday, March 3: Railway Committee Room, Centre Block, Parliament Buildings
6:30 Reception (cash bar)
7:30 Dinner and Keynote address

Saturday, March 4: Moot Court, Fauteux Hall, 57 Copernicus Street at Osgoode University of Ottawa Campus
8:00 Registration
9:30 3:30 Panel Discussion
3:30 Closing Remarks
4:00 Adjournment


# Six ... growth

After the high growth r... the 1950s the Indian econ... still running at half speed ... instead of constraints of th... decade the Government ... faced with more resources ... knows what to do with. Do... savings are outpacing ... ment; the foreign exchange ... ves and grain stocks are at ... levels and industry has pl... spare capacity.

Revised figures are li... show that there was only ... cent growth in real output ... 1976-77 - less than the ar... per cent growth in popu... For the current year the e... tion is that output will exp... 4 to 6 per cent.

These swings are almost ... the result of variations ... harvest, as agriculture st... ounts for 42 per cent ... national product. Over t... three years there has b... unusual run of good m... with grain production ... ically rising to 120 million ... tons in 1975-76, falling ... 110 million last year and e... once again to top 120 mill... this year.

In both public and ... sectors, new investment h... negligible. Industry is ro... in its markets, not for ... people (there are 620 m... them), but because in th... areas, where 80 per cent ... live, there is not the pur... power.

The approach of the Jana... to this structural probl... been to put its priorities ... development and labour-i... industries as a means of ... more jobs and higher inc...

With little "new" land ... much-needed sustained g... agricultural output can o...

## Non-align... news poo...

New Delhi, Jan. 31 (Sa... Nonaligned press pool c... ing Committee will ... second meeting in Bali ... sia) from April three to ... Coordinating Committe... will be presented to no... countries coordination ... scheduled to meet in Ka... May six to eleven.

Afghanistan will take ... coordination bureau first ... Kabul. The nonaligned ... held in Colombo had dec... Bangladesh will hold the ... first eighteen months an... nistan for remaining ... months before 1979 su... Havana.

The Foreign Minister... ence of all nonaligned ... usually held before he s... scheduled to take plac... grade sometime in July.

It would apear the 197... venue at Havana had ... favour with some countr... cularly in Southeast As... Africa. But it is now h... there will be no trouble ... Cuba itself want full par... of all countries at summ...

## BANKS ACCOUNTS A...

The Finance Minister ... the government has tak... against Indian nationals ... maintaining accounts ... without the permissio... Reserve Bank.

A total of 684 Indian ... and declared their fore... accounts to the Rese... during the past three y...

The government was ... the names of some Ind... were maintaining ... abroad without permiss...

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# Six per cent growth expected

After the high growth rates of the 1950s the Indian economy is still running at half speed. But instead of constraints of the past decade the Government is now faced with more resources than it knows what to do with. Domestic savings are outpacing investment, the foreign exchange reserves and grain stocks are at record levels and industry has plenty of spare capacity.

Revised figures are likely to show that there was only a 1 per cent growth in real output in fiscal 1976-77 — less than the annual 2 per cent growth in population. For the current year the expectation is that output will expand by 4 to 6 per cent.

These swings are almost entirely the result of variations in the harvest, as agriculture still accounts for 42 per cent of net national product. Over the past three years there has been an unusual run of good monsoons with grain production dramatically rising to 120 million metric tons in 1975-76, falling back to 110 million last year and expected once again to top 120 million tons this year.

In both public and private sectors, new investment has been negligible. Industry is restricted in its markets, not for lack of people (there are 620 million of them) but because in the rural areas, where 80 per cent of them live, there is not the purchasing power.

The approach of the Janata Party to this structural problem has been to put its priorities on rural development and labor-intensive industries as a means of creating more jobs and higher incomes.

With little "new" land left, the much needed sustained growth in agricultural output can only come from more intensive use of seeds, fertilizers and irrigation. But even with a forceful government and an efficient extension service — commodities generally in short supply — it would take years to achieve significant results, let alone lift the economy to the 7 per cent growth rate to which it has unwisely pitched its name.

With consumer demand flat, the impetus for growth in the immediate future must come from higher levels of public investment. As for ratio of net national product, total investment within the economy has been stuck for some years at just above 14 per cent. Domestic savings are now running at over 15 per cent with bank deposits still climbing sharply. On top of that grain stocks are rotting at 18 million tons and the foreign exchange reserves are likely to reach $5.4 billion by the end of the fiscal year.

As for the balance of payments, the $81-million surplus on trade account last year is expected to be followed by another small surplus this year, a major change from the $1.4-billion deficit of 1975-76. With remittances from Indians abroad coming at the rate of about $150-million a month and aid disbursements for the year of about $2-billion, the reserves are likely to rise a further 44 per cent by March to $5.4-billion.

The view among the Government's economists is that they will flatten out at this plateau (equivalent to 10 months' imports) on below. This is based on expectations of higher imports as disbursements are speeded up to purchase more power generators and transmission equipment, and for defence. Exports are also thought likely to rise less fast, with textiles and the engineering industry caught either by protectionism or the world recession.

# Non-aligned news pool

New Delhi, Jan. 31 (Samachar): Nonaligned press pool coordinating Committee will hold its second meeting in Bali (Indonesia) from April three to five. The Coordinating Committee report will be presented to nonaligned countries coordination bureau scheduled to meet in Kabul from May six to eleven.

Afghanistan will take seat in coordination bureau first time at Kabul. The nonaligned summit held in Colombo had decided that Bangladesh will hold the seat for first eighteen months and Afghanistan for remaining eighteen months before 1979 summit in Havana.

The Foreign Ministers conference of all nonaligned countries usually held before he summit is scheduled to take place in Belgrade sometime in July.

It would apear the 1979 summit venue at Havana had not found favour with some countries particularly in Southeast Asia and in Africa. But it is now hoped that there will be no trouble as host Cuba itself want full participation of all countries at summit.

**BANKS ACCOUNTS ABROAD**

The Finance Minister said that the government has taken action against Indian nationals who were maintaining accounts abroad without the permission of the Reserve Bank.

A total of 684 Indian nationals had declared their foreign bank accounts to the Reserve Bank during the past three years.

The government was aware of the names of some Indians who were maintaining accounts abroad without permission.

# Wives' determination

New Delhi, Jan.30(Samachar) Wives of solar energy experts from various parts of the world Thursday pledged to support their husband's research efforts by launching a campaign for popularisation of solar energy devices.

About 115 of them held a conference at the venue of the international solar energy congress to discuss how housewives could help bring about the solar energy revolution, particular in village.

They decided to set up small groups of women solar energy enthusiasts to educate the women, and through them the men, on the great advantages of using the inexhaustible solar energy in a world of fast depleting fossil fuels.

Mrs. Klein, wife of the president of the international solar energy society, was the chief guest of the conference.

# Disarmament meet

New Delhi, Jan 29 (Samachar): The preparatory committee for next years special United Nations session on disarmament will hold its meeting in New York next week to finalise the documents and the agenda for the special session.

The committee will also finalise the arrangements for the holding of the session.

Indian delegation to the preparatory meeting will be led by M.A. Vellodi, secretary in the ministry of external affairs.

India will consult other nonaligned countries in the preparatory committee in finalising these documents.

L.I. Mendelevich, Soviet negotiator in the US-Soviet talks on demilitarisation of Indian Ocean, left after extensive talks with Mr. Vellodi on disarmament with particular reference to the Indian ocean.

# Solar achievements

New Delhi, Jan. 31 (Samachar) India and Australia have a lead in the Asian region in solar energy research and development and are in position to give guidance to other countries, particularly the neighbouring developing countries, according to Prof. T.M. Sabine, Head of the Australian delegation to the International Solar Energy Congress session here.

I think, both India and Australia are slightly ahead of even Japan in solar energy research.

# Minorities Commission set up

New Delhi, Jan 26 (Samachar): The centre has appointed a minorities commission to safeguard the interests of country-wide religious and linguistic minorities as a step forward to preserve secular traditions, promote national integration and remove a feeling of inequality and discrimination among the minorities.

The Commission will provide institutional arrangements for the effective enforcement and implementation of all the safeguards provided for the minorities in the constitution, in central and state laws, and in government policies and administrative schemes enunciated from time to time.

The minorities commission will consist of a chairman and two other members whose term of office will not ordinarily exceed three years. The officer appointed as special officer in terms of article 350(B) of the constitution will function as the secretary of the commission.

The functions of the commission will be:

1) To evaluate the working of the various safeguards provided in the constitution for the protection of minorities & in laws passed by the union and state governments.

2) To make recommendations with a view to ensuring effective implementation and enforcement of all the safeguards and the laws.

3)To undertake a review of the implementation of the policies pursued by the union and the state governments with respect to the minorities.

4)To look into specific complaints regarding deprivation of rights and safeguards of the minorities.

5) To conduct studies, research and analyses on the question of avoidance of discrimination against minorities.

6)To suggest appropriate legal and welfare measures in respect of any minority to be undertaken by the central or the state governments.

7) To serve as a national clearing house for information in respect of the conditions of the minorities, and

8)To make periodical reports at prescribed intervals to the Government.

The headquarters of the commission will be located at Delhi.

# More scholars to learn Russian

New Delhi, Jan. 30 (Samachar) Indian scholars at the post-graduate and doctoral levels are to be helped to acquire a working knowledge of Russian language so that they could study soviet books in medicine, engineering and other disciplines instead of relying on translations.

Under a protocol signed by the Indian and Soviet sides of the joint Indo-Soviet textbook board, Soviet methodology, teaching materials and training aids for learning Russian will be made available to India for possible use at educational institutions in this country.

Meanwhile, translation of Soviet textbooks and supplemental readers and their publication in low-priced editions will be augmented. A target of 25 books has been fixed for publication before the board meets next at Moscow in April 1979.

The joint textbook program will be reviewed every two months by standing committees-one at Delhi composed of union education ministry and Soviet Embassy officials and another at Moscow consisting of Soviet ministry of higher and specialized secondary education and Indian embassy officials.

The Soviets will also help set up in India a library of Soviet text and reference books, technical journals and periodicals to help India to select suitable books for publication in India.

The joint board met here on January 11 and 12 and the two sides were led by P. Subanayagam, secretary of the union education ministry and Prof. N. Sergorov, Soviet deputy minister of higher and specialised secondary education.


# AIR-INDIA ANNOUNCES A NEW IDEA: THE ONE-WAY FARE EITHER TO OR FROM INDIA.

There are quite a few reasons you need this fare.
For immigrants to Canada.
For students. For people returning to India.
For relatives. Now you've got it.
There are a couple of restrictions. First, tickets must be purchased at least seven days in advance. Second, there's a 10% cancellation charge if you change your mind.
Here are examples of fares from various Canadian locations (all flights via New York) which are effective until May 31, 1978
Toronto – $616. Montreal – $559. Halifax – $627. Ottawa – $588. Winnipeg – $677.
Calgary/Edmonton – $740. Regina – $714. Vancouver – $765.
Usual children's and infant's discount applies.
Return fares from Bombay and Delhi are slightly higher.
It's just one more way Air-India is making flying better for everyone, especially the Canadian Indian community.

AIR-INDIA
WE'RE YOUR AIRLINE.

360 Bay Street, Toronto, Ontario, Canada M5H 2V6 (416) 8694383
925 West Georgia Street, Vancouver, British Columbia V6C 1R5 (604) 681-9226
Montreal (514) 871-1357
Zenith 3810 in Winnipeg, Thunder Bay, London, Kitchener, Waterloo, Guelph, Hamilton, Ottawa, Halifax, Kingston, Sudbury

THE CANADIAN
# INDIA TIMES

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PHONE 235-2554

"Second Class Mail, Registration Number 1898"

EDITOR: Mrs. T. J. Samuel

REPRESENTATIVES:

TORONTO: Manjula Parakot - 273-2148

VANCOUVER: Sabu Singh 681-5792 Res. 681-3321 Office.

NEW DELHI George Mathew.

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## BRAIN GAIN

Time and again editorially we have pointed out that there is no need for India to worry about the so called brain drain. Firstly the drain is no real drain and secondly the drain is in several ways a gain for India.

Recently the excellent showing of India in foreign exchange earnings has reinforced this point. In 1977 India had a surplus in her balance of payments. Remittances from Indians abroad are being received at the rate of $150 million a month which amounts to about $2 billion a year. This is only the direct monetary aspect. The indirect benefits to India in this regard are many and important.

India has no shortage of brains. The only problem is the brains are not often appreciated and rewarded. Therefore, there should be no barriers placed in their way of free movement. The recent statements of India's Foreign Minister showing his concern about the so called brain drain are, therefore, unwarranted.

There was a time when Indira Gandhi, when she was Prime Minister, made similar statements. Had she backed up those statements with action, India would not have had such advantage in foreign exchange earnings today. We hope this lesson will not be lost on the present Indian Government.

## U.S. delegation meets the press

New Delhi, Jan. 30(Samachar) The Prime Minister, Morarji Desai has been invited to address the US congress during his forthcoming visit to explain India's position on the nuclear issue.

Lester Wolff, Chairman of the house sub-committee on Asian and Pacific affairs, who led a team of eleven U.S. congressmen on a three-day visit to India, said here Mr. Desai was prepared to come before the Congress during his visit which is likely to take place in May, next.

"We issued an invitation to him to come before the congress to explain his position on the Nuclear issue. That will help pave the way for better understanding of India's position but I cannot forecast how the congress would react". Mr. Wolff told a press conference at Delhi Airport at the end of the Delegations visit.

Mr. Wolff, who met Mr. Desai along with his delegation, quoted the Prime Minister as having offered to act as a "buffer" between the U.S.A. and the Soviet Union in disarmament particularly in the nuclear field in order to bring about a reduction in tensions and ultimate disarmament.

Asked as to what precisely Mr. Desai had in mind in offering to act as a "buffer", Mr. Wolff said that while he did not know what he meant I interpreted that he would offer himself to act as a mediator in order to bring us together. He is sincere in this and this is most important."

Questions relating to the controversial nuclear issue dominated the U.S. delegation's meeting with newsmen.

Asked what would be the status of contractual obligations for the U.S. to supply nuclear fuel to Tarapur after the U.S. congress has passed a legislation to govern the export of such material, Mr. Wolff began by saying that he did not know what the legislation would be but the U.S. objective was to stop proliferation of nuclear arms, and to ensure safeguards in this regard in any agreemtns.

"We are not concerned about India particularly. We feel that India has demonstrated its ability to protect the (nuclear) information and to live upto its commitments," he said.

### WAPCO contract

New Delhi, Jan 24 (Samachar): The Water and Power Department Consultancy Services (India) Ltd. (WAPCOS) have bagged a 0.43 million dollars (Rs 3.5 million) consultancy contract for the second Mindanao Irrigation study in the Phillippines.

The consultancy services envisage feasibility studies for four irrigation projects in Mindanao Island and preparation of an outline plan for future development of irrigation in the Island.

## Successful Callaghan visit

By George Mathew

New Delhi: Within a week of President Carter's short visit to India, the six-day visit of the British Prime Minister, James Callaghan, has been significant in Indo-British relationship and co-operation in world affairs.

Political observers view the visit as "successful" since Mr. Callaghan has been able to obtain near assurance from the Indian Prime Minister, Morarji Desai, on various issues discussed without any threat of a "cold and blunt" response.

The British Prime Minister said: "India and Britain are certainly very different countries. But, different as we are, we share so much in common that we are well-equipped, — if we will take up the challenge, — to contribute together to building a bridge of understanding between North and South, between developed and developing countries — if you like, between aligned and non-aligned, nuclear-weapon & non-nuclear weapon states — through which better mutual understanding between the peoples of the world can flow."

He expressed the hope that India and Britain could now begin a new, modern, equal partnership for the benefit of all our people, and as our joint contribution to peace, prosperity, social justice and democracy throughout the world.

Mr. Desai said that India's system of Parliamentary democracy, independent judiciary and non-political civil service and army were all imbibed from the British experience. Despite differences, both the nations had much to learn from each other.

Referring to the events of the recent past in the country when democracy and freedom were threatened, Mr. Desai said the recent experience had brought home the fact that the institutions and the freedoms they guaranteed were much more fragile than "we realized". But the eclipse, even though nearly total was of a short duration. The most creative exchange of experience between the two countries was in the sphere of parliamentary democracy.

He said the major problems confronting the world was the relationship between the North and South. In this context, he said, the partnership between Britain and India was a "unique experience."

Mr. Callaghan said: "When I listen to Mr. Desai, I realize the meaning of the proverb that the wisdom lies in the East. I have always listened to him and learnt from him."

One of the major issues discussed in their talks was the urgent problem of controlling nuclear development. Mr. Callaghan came to near agreement with Mr. Desai when he said that "if confidence can be fostered through a comprehensive test ban treaty, a strategic arms limitation agreement between the US and the Soviet Union and agreement among all of us to accept safeguards on our civil installations, we shall take a long step on the road to the peaceful use of nuclear energy for the benefit of our people.

"The heart of this grave and complex problem is that the trust we shall require in each other must be fortified by measures that will ensure that our confidence is not misplaced," he added.

At a press conference later Mr. Desai's attention was invited to reports that Mr. Callaghan had succeeded in persuading him to soften the line he had taken with regard to India's participation in the nuclear non-proliferation treaty during his talks with President Carter. He said: "I have said the same thing to both of them."

Making his stand clear he said that nuclear installations can be subjected to international inspection and safeguards only if super Powers decided not to have further tests, and not to add to their stockpile of atomic weapons and agree to eliminate their nuclear arsenals.

However, a 5-member team of US Senators which visited India following Mr. Carter's visit felt that there was inconstitency between India's general approach to problems of war and peace. While USA advocated stoppage of the spread of nuclear weapons leading to nuclear disarmament, India's stand was that nuclear disarmament should precede the spread, they said.

Mr. Callaghan wanted India to buy more British goods in order to reduce the current trade balance which was in India's favour. He offered the Jaguar defence plane to meet India's need for a deep-penetration aircraft. He also offered fertilisers worth 30 million pounds over a 3 year period to improve agriculture in 100 Indian villages in 10 states. He assured British assistance for rural development to stem the massive migration to the cities.

While Mr. Desai assured him that he would look into the matters of Indo-British trade, Mr. Callaghan left with a big shopping list with hope.

Mr. Desai also assured Mr. Callaghan that India would consider permitting flights over Indian territory by the supersonic Concorde of the British Airways. He is currently discussing the matter with appropriate authorities. However, India's acceptance would be conditional that the British Airways undertake to fulfil the compensation requirement.

In 1976 combined two-way trade between India and Britain was more than 550 million pounds, heavily on India's side. India is the largest single receipient of British aid, receiving nearly one-fifth of the total aid program and one-quarter of British bilateral aid. In July 1977 a provision for 144 million pounds British aid for 1977-78 was announced. For the recent cyclone relief work in South India Britain made a cash contribution of 75,000 pounds, besides grant-in-aid totalling 275,000 pounds to the British Red Cross and UNICEF.

The six-day program of the British Prime Minister included a civic reception accorded to him by the Mayor of Delhi, address to the Members of Parliament, visit to the Taj Mahal in Agra, visit to Ahmedabad and Bombay. He also gave a press conference in Delhi and called on the President. Besides the Prime Minister, he also met the External Affairs Minister.

The former Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, called on Mr. Callaghan at the Rashtrapathi Bhavan at her request. The meeting lasted for 30 minutes. The meeting was not included in the formal program of Mr. Callaghan's visit released earlier although it was in the knowledge of the government. She did not call on Mr. Carter.

When Mrs. Gandhi was defeated at the polls, Mr. Callaghan had sent her a message inviting her to visit Britain as his personal guest.

Y.B. Chavan, leader of the Opposition in the Lok Sabha, also called on Mr. Callaghan.

The British Prime Minister was accompanied by his wife, Mrs. Audrey Elizabeth Callaghan. Her program included visits to Safdarjung Hospital, Mobile creches, British Council library and Victoria Jubilee Hospital.

Mrs. Maneka Gandhi, wife of Sanjay Gandhi [extreme left], Miss Kanta [with flask], a member of the household, Mrs. Sonia Gandhi and Rajiv Gandhi and Mrs. M. Chandrashekhar, a lieutenant of Mrs. Gandhi, coming out of the Shah Commission.

## West

By S. Swaminath

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# Western Scholars in Indian Languages

By S. Swaminathan

Even though printing was introduced in England in the 16th century only in the next century was it brought to India by Portuguese missionaries in Goa. At Ambalacatta near Cranganore some Portuguese intellectuals settled there studied keenly Sanskrit, Tamil, Malayalam and Syriac and showed extraordinary proficiency in writing and speaking these languages. This was indeed a great asset to them in their missionary work to which they dedicated full zeal and devotion.

In 1577 the missionary Joannes Gonsalves cut out Tamil letters for printing Christian religious literature in Tamil and published that year the first book in Tamil *Doctrina Christina*.

In the same year (1577) some German and Danish missionaries who had settled in Tranquebar in Tanjore district brought out the first Tamil publication there and in this effort the part played by Hexalenden cannot be over estimated. It was he to whom the credit for founding the Tamil printing press in Tranquebar is due. In 1679 the work *Flos Sanctorum* was published.

### First Tamil Grammar

The first Tamil grammar was published in 1679 at Cochin by Father Antem Proenca. And in 1709 some English missionaries in Madras brought out an edition of Tamil grammar.

Some Portuguese and Italian missionaries brought out a Malayalam dictionary in 1741 and earlier in 1733 a Portuguese grammar was published replete with Malayalam words. In 1738 a work purely in the Malayalam language came out and the first edition of the Old Testament was published in Kottayam in 1839-41.

Of the Germans who served Indology mention may be made of Roth (1620-1660), Johann Ernst Hanxleden, Johann Philip Wesdin (1748-1806), Bartholomeus Zeigenbalg (1683-1719), Christin Friedrich Schwartz (1724-98), and Friedrich Max Mueller (1823-1900). Father Roth may be said to be the first European who took prodigious interest in Samskrit studies. His work *Sanskrit Grammar* was greatly acclaimed by the famous Sanskritist and Indologist Max Mueller.

Johann Ernst Hanxleden came to India and settled in a place near Trichur in 1699 but died in 1732 at the age of 33. He earnestly studied Malayalam and Sanskrit under two Namboodhri Brahmins and was so fully equipped that he produced in Portuguese a Malayalam grammar and a *Malayalam-Sanskrit Dictionary*. His scholarship in Malayalam is said to have reached a high degree of attainment.

Johann Philip Wesdin, a Christian missionary, who changed his name into Paulinus A Sancto Bartholomeo arrived in Kerala in 1774. He wrote a travelogue which he dedicated to the Pope. In this book he incorporated his valuable observations on the customs and manners of the people, art, architecture, music, medicine, herbs, history, geology and geography of the country. He spoke Malayalam with such fluency that he is said to have impressed the contemporary Maharaja of Travancore by his extraordinary powers of diction and pronunciation. He translated in Latin and published his collection of Malayalam proverbs and two books of translation of Malayalam poems. He was the first to discover the close affinity of German to Sanskrit.

The authorities of the East India Company whose single-minded devotion was to trade and commerce did not encourage their staff to take interest in the languages and literature of India. Hence most of them went to Tranquebar to pursue their interests. However, Frederick the Fourth, King of Denmark encouraged missionaries to study Indian languages.

Bartholomaeus Ziegenbalg, a missionary, came to Tranquebar in 1705 in deference to the wishes of the king. He learned the Tamil language with such zeal that he attained high proficiency in it and translated the New Testament in Tamil in 1714. After making a full study of the Hindu religion, rituals and deities he published the book *Genealogy of the Malabar Gods*. (Westerners, it may be pointed out, used the term Malabar to indicate the geographical region from Quilon to Nellore on the eastern sea coast of south India). Ziegenbalg rated Hindu philosophy and poetry as in no way inferior to Greek philosophy and poetry and the creations of such eminent Greek intellectuals as Aristotle and others. Many books published by him were translations of Tamil literature. He was a pioneer in South India in encouraging women's education and the first exclusive school for women's education was founded by him. He too was snatched away unfortunately by the cruel hands of death in his 36th year. His translation of the Old Testament was unfinished owing to his premature death and later was completed by Johann Philip Fabricius (1711-1791) and posthumously published in 1796. A revised edition of this work is currently in use.

Christian Friedrich Schwartz, a German missionary, came to South India in 1750. He studied Tamil, English, Portuguese, Persian and Hindustani and became highly proficient in them. He served in South India for about 48 years of which he spent 10 years in Tranquebar, 16 years in Tiruchi and the later period in Tanjore. The then king of Tanjor was drawn to him so much by his scholarship that he appointed him his *Dewan* (Minister) and also his son Serfoji's tutor.

### Max Mueller

Friedrich Max Mueller (1823-1900) from Germany developed in his youth an irrepressible love for Sanskrit, which he studied assiduously and brought out at the age of 20 a translation of the *Hitopadesa*, his first work. With unflagging zeal he collected materials for editing the *Rig Veda* with the commentary of Sayanacharya. And during 1849-1874 his edition of the *Rig Veda* was published in six volumes. Commenting on this work, Swami Vivekananda observed, "In the life of Professor Max Mueller, the publication of the *Rig Veda* is a great event."

He brought out his *History of Ancient Sanskrit Literature* in 1859, containing valuable research on works available in manuscript form only at the time. He edited in 49 volumes the *Sacred Books of the East* series which together with the *Rig Veda* opened up vistas for the understanding of Indian thought for the Western mind. Mueller had spent 25 years of arduous labor to produce this colossal work.

The *Rig Veda* and the *Sacred Books of the East* constitute his life's work. *Science of Language, Science of Religion, Science of Mythology, History of Indian Philosophy* and *Auld Lang Syne* are his other works. His shorter writings are collected in *Chips from A German Workshop*.

This great indological and Sanskrit scholar by virtue of his lucubrations spread over several decades attracted considerable fame in his lifetime.

In 1848 he migrated to Oxford and lived there till his last days. His attempts to secure the Boden Professorship of Sanskrit at Oxford University in 1860 resulted in failure as the mechanism adopted to secure the candidate for this prestigious post is by means of election as rigid as a parliamentary election. And it was Monier Williams and not Max Mueller who won the election.

### Scholars of Other Languages

The German missionaries showed extraordinary interest in learning besides Tamil, the other languages of South India *viz* Telugu, Malayalam and Kannada.

Herman Gundert (1814-1893), another German, arrived in South India in 1836 and joined the Basil Mission and served in Tellicherry, Cannanore and Mangalore for spreading the Gospel. He translated the Bible in Malayalam and edited two periodicals and a daily. He had also composed some hymns in Malayalam. And his *Malayalam-English Dictionary* published in 1872 brought him fame. He was engaged in the preparation of this lexicon for over 23 years and even after his return to Germany in 1859 he pursued his Malayalam studies unflaggingly. The members of his family were also influenced by his scholarship in this language and their interest in it persisted for a very long time. His grandchildren often enjoyed singing Malayalam songs and one of them is the great Hermann Hesse, the author of *Siddhartha* and winner of the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1946. The story of *Siddhartha* was filmed and shown to vast audiences recently in various countries.

Ferdinand Kittel (1832-1903), the Kannada scholar, arrived in India in 1853. His love for the Kannada language was so irrepressible that the study of this language was a passion in his life and the result was the *Kannada-English Dictionary* which procured for him wide fame. He also published a Kannada grammar in 1903.

The well-known Italian missionary Father Beschi (1680-1747) who had dedicated his life for the study of Tamil may be said to be a pioneer in writing short stories and novels in the language. He published the first Tamil lexicon entitled *Chatur Agarathi*. He also brought out a *Latin-Tamil Dictionary* as well as a *Latin-Portuguese-Tamil Dictionary*. He reformed some letters in the Tamil alphabet also.

Sir Charles Wilkins (1750-1836), the Sanskritist, opened the treasure chest of Sanskrit literature to the bewildering eyes of Western scholars by his translations of the *Hitopadesa* and *Bhagavad Gita* which created a sensation in the European world of scholarship. He earned the nomenclature of "the William Caxton of Bengal" by setting up a printing press in Calcutta and moulding Bengali and Persian types for his printing work.

James Fergusson (1808-1886) was attracted to the study of art and architecture of India, particularly of the temples and his monumental contributions are *The History of Indian and Eastern Architecture* and *Tree and Serpent Worship* (1868).

R. T. H. Griffith (1826-1906), an unrivalled Sanskrit scholar, translated in English the *Ramayana*, the *Mahabharata* and the *Kumarasambhava*. From 1889 to 1897 he concentrated on the study of the four *Vedas*, all of which were published by him from Benares. His other translations from Sanskrit include *Meghaduta*, *Ritusamhara* and *Gita Govinda*.

Dr. John Faithful Fleet (1847-1917) came to India after passing the Indian Civil Service Examination in 1865. In course of time he developed a great love and taste for Sanskrit and the Kannada languages. The Hindu temple inscriptions attracted him considerably and he soon got himself immersed in the studies of Indian Epigraphy. He translated the Brahmi inscriptions of the great Emperor Asoka and published them in 1884. He took up the onerous editorship of *Indian Antiquary*, a highly valued journal devoted to the studies of Indology and piloted its course for seven years from 1885 to 1891. For 30 years he actively studied, edited and published Kannada inscriptions in which the Bombay State abounds. And much of history that lay concealed in those petrified inscriptions was brought to light by him.

He was a master of Sanskrit literature and had a thorough grasp of the Kanarese (Kannada) language in its old and mediaeval forms. Throughout his stay in India of over three decades he studied and edited Sanskrit and Kanarese inscriptions and interpreted them. It was his indefatigable research that led to the fixture of Indian Chronology on a firm basis. He has been called "a prince among epigraphists and historian of India." He occupied during his lifetime the position of founder and leader of Indian Historical Studies.

*THE ASIAN STUDENT*

## Bombay High crude performance

Bombay, Jan 31 (Samachar): The daily rated performance of crude from Bombay high is as high as 80,125 barrels as of today and it is expected to achieve the annual target of four million tonnes, two months ahead of schedule, this year end.

Announcing this at a news conference, the Petroleum Minister, H.N. Bahuguna, said that both he and the members of Parliament consultative committee, who had been going round the installations in Bombay for the last two days were very happy to note progress of the Bombay high experiment.

He stated that the figure of 80,125 barrels has been achieved two weeks ahead of time and the job has been going on very smoothly.

The minister said that exploring the high seas for oil posed many problems and even in North sea areas where oil had been struck, there were several difficulties. But so far Bombay high appeared to be a sole exception.

He pointed out that the crude from Bombay high was of high quality, with low or no sulphur content and sulphur was one of the worst enemies of crude, creating additional problems of pollution.

Mr. Bahuguna said the Bombay high crude had a high wax content but he felt it was an asset though dewaxing posed problems. The country needed wax for many uses including candles.

Secondly, the crude also had a high aromatic content which would go in the manufacture of man-made fibres, pipes, and the like which were greatly in demand in the country. Besides a wax content of 14 per cent, it also had one per cent of LPG, Naptha and a large amount of kerosene.

The refineries in Baroda, Mathura, Bombay, Cochin, Visakhapatnam, would be able to refine the crude from the Bombay high.

According to the minister, in India a mere 2.2 million families today used LPG as domestic fuel. With the availability of gas from the Bombay high, this would go up to 4.5 million by 1980.

He said the fertilizer production would go up appreciably when the gas from Bombay high was used by the fertilizer units in the region. Agriculture, besides fertilizer, would also need PVC pipes, hoses, bags for many of its uses and all these could come from the byproducts.

## Unity and the queen

I have read with interest the article by your columnist, Ajit Adhopia entitled "Unity brief presented" there might well be something to be said for having one of the other members of our Royal Family as our first Canadian Monarch. This might well take some of the burden off our Queen's shoulders.

I agree that we are a multicultural and multiracial society, but we are at the same time an English speaking nation of the Commonwealth with Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth as our sovereign. Continental Europeans are fully aware of this before they come to Canada and those from Eastern Europe particularly find that they enjoy freedoms they didn't enjoy in their countries of origin. If they cannot relate to our Queen because she is also the Queen of Britain, they can either put up with it or cross the Border into the United States. Incidentally, immigrants from France and Italy living in the Province of Quebec strongly resent having their children forced to go to French schols, but that is a different matter.

Richard D. Comeau,
Victoria, B.C.

# Mrs. Gandhi prosecuted

By George Mathew

New Delhi: The three days of high drama Mrs. Indira Gandhi, former Prime Minister of India, played before the Shah Commission were her days of reckoning. Having failed to appear before the Commission twice when called to assist the Commission to ascertain facts about the 11 cases before it involving her complyance, she appeared before the Commission from January 9 to 11 in response to a summons which made her presence obligatory.

As she sat looking tense and apprehensive, at times smiling and sometimes visibly annoyed at the Government counsel for his interventions, her counsel, Frank Anthony, a former nominated M.P. of the anglo Indian minority Community and a criminal lawyer of some repute, argued her case on the basis of "procedural wrangle" which she had already referred to in her reply to the Commission in response to her second invitation to appear before it.

Elaborate security arrangements were made on all the three days of her presence at the Commission and section 144 Cr. P.C. prohibiting the assembly of more than four persons was clamped in the area around the Patiala House where the Commission is sitting. Besides police contingents and mounted guards, battalions of the Central Reserve Police were positioned in large numbers in the premises adequately barricaded. Contrary to expectations, there was no unusual crowd, and in fact the police outnumbered the public. There were pro and anti-Indira shouts as she arrived and departed.

Mrs. Gandhi arrived a few minutes before Justice Shah took his seat to commence the proceedings at 10 a.m. sharp. Fifteen minutes earlier, her family members including her son, Rajiv Gandhi and his wife Sonia Gandhi, Menaka Gandhi, wife of Sanjay Gandhi (her second son) and senior members of her breat-away congress party and family friends arrived indicating her imminent appearance. Sanjay Gandhi attended the second and third days of the hearing.

During his 27½ minutes of arguments, Mr. Anthony made an unsuccessful attempt to bring home the fact that (i) the procedure followed by the Commission was improper or illegal; (ii) her refusal to file a statement was justified because the notice asking for it could not be issued when she has been summoned under section 8B of the Commission of Inquiry Act; (iii) the procedure adopted by the Commission was analogous to the procedure adopted in a criminal trial which places Mrs. Gandhi in the position of an "accused" and could not be cross examined; (iv) the appointment of the Commission was vitiated; (v) by allowing garbled versions of the proceedings to be published a trial by the Press has already taken place; (vi) the circumstances preceding the declaration of emergency could not be examined by the Commission; (vii) the investigating officers should be allowed to be cross examined (viii) the reputation of Mrs. Gandhi has been badly affected by the procedure adopted so far and (ix) she has become the object of political vendetta in and induced political atmosphere. The former Prime Minister had been denied fairplay due to her as part of natural justice, Mr. Anthony said.

Mr. Anthony also said that item No. 11 listed in the memo sent to her was vague since it was not indicated as to which facet of her client's conduct was being examined.

Mr. Justice Shah intervened and accepted the counsel's argument and said that a fresh notice would be issued in respect of item No. 11 to add the words "leading to the declaration of emergency".

The remaining part of the first day and the following day were taken by the counsel for the central government, P.N. Lekhi and the counsel for the Commission, Karl Khandalawala, a leading criminal lawyer of Bombay.

Mr. Lekhi, rebutting the arguments, said that in no other commission of inquiry had first said its case as was sought by Mrs. Gandhi's counsel.

One thousand five hundred pages of typed material on the 11 cases on which Mrs. Gandhi had been asked to file a statement had been sent to her and what further natural justice was required. "There was no natural justice given in the 19 months of the emergency," he observed while Mrs. Gandhi and her family members seated behind her looked visibly agitated.

Mr. Khandalawala said Mrs. Gandhi must face the consequences for not having filed her statement before the Commission. He countered all of Mr. Anthony's arguments quoting legal provisions.

On the third day Mrs. Gandhi sat with confidence behind her counsel, as Mr. Anthony was given sufficient time to counter-argue the two counsels. He dwelt on the same points and there was nothing further to offer.

Thereafter, Mrs. Gandhi requested Justice Shah to admit a "submission" of hers. She then began reading from a prepared text of 15 pages which took 30 minutes to complete. She devoted the major part of her submission to accusing the Janata government of political vendetta and malafide intentions and justified her actions leading to the declaration of the emergency.

Her main legal points were that she was not legally or constitutionally bound to make a statement before the Commission on oath and in doing so she would be violating "the oath of secrecy" she had taken as the Prime Minister.

Mr. Justice Shah compared her submission to an "election speech" or a "political statement."

Mr. Justice Shah: Are you, Mrs. Gandhi, willing to make orally a statement on oath in regard to matters covered by role 5(2)(a)?

Mrs. Gandhi: Sir, I said it very clearly, I am declining because I am not legally and constitutionally bound to make a statement.

Justice Shah warned Mrs. Gandhi that she must carry out his directions or face the consequences and ruled that she had committed an offence under Section 179 of the Indian Penal Code. He ordered that a complaint be filed against her in a Delhi Magistrate's court and dictated his ruling.

Thereafter, Mrs. Gandhi along with the members of her family, lawyers and friends withdrew from the Commission. Mr. Justice Shah discharged all the witnesses summoned in connection with the cases relating to Mrs. Gandhi and proceeded with other matters and business on the agenda.

Mrs. Gandhi was again summoned on January 19 in respect of item No. 11 against a fresh notice issued to her removing the defects in the earlier notice.

She appeared with her counsel Mr. Anthony who maintained that since an order was already passed by the Commission when his client appeared on January 9-11, a fresh summons was unnecessary. Which facet of Mrs. Gandhi's conduct was under investigation was not clear in all the 11 items.

The whole procedure was once again enacted. When asked by Mr. Justice Shah, Mrs. Gandhi refused to take oath or testify. She also declined to appear on the witness box and refused to reply all further questions.

Justice Shah thereupon ordered her prosecution under section 178 and 179 of the Indian Penal Code. Section 178 covers refusal to take oath while section 179 deals with refused to testify.

On January 19, security arrangements were negligible and there was hardly any crowd outside the premises. She came as usual with her family members and well wishers. She appeared to be in a defiant mood and boldly refused to obey the Commission and repeated her earlier statement that she was "legally and constitutionally" not bound to take oath or testify.

After being prosecuted by the Delhi Magistrate on the complaint of the Commission Mrs. Gandhi will be tried for her offence. The penalty under this section is six months' simple imprisonment or a fine up to Rs. 1000 or both.

Her strategy seems to be to fight a legal battle and gain time and in the meantime make the issue political with the support of the party she is presently heading as the splinter group of the congress.

After having been convicted by the Magistrate she would be free to move the High Court with her appeal and finally land in the Supreme Court. All these would involve considerable time, the [illegible] proceedings in the country [illegible] that they are.

Earlier, before giving his ruling and drawing the attention of Mrs. Gandhi to the provisions of section 179 of the IPC, an annoyed Mr. Justice Shah, who heard the three-day argument with patience and occasional intervention by way of clarifications and observations, admonished her for "playing with the Commission" and making a farce of its procedings.

If she had placed her conditions before the Commission for participating in its procedings, much of the inconvenience and expenditure on calling 100 witnesses could have been avoided, he observed. "It is very unfair attitude to be adopted by anyone," he added.

He said he had granted her a much longer adjournment than what she had sought in November last when she made the plea that she could not appear because she had fixed her itinerary already. She did not turn up even thereafter, but preferred to submit an application questioning the procedure through a counsel. Then the summons were issued. Now her stand was that the procedure followed was wrong and lengthy arguments were advanced.

"I was not told that if the view taken by me is not correct you will not participate in the procedings. That is what has made a farce of these procedings," he said.

Mr. Justice Shah rejected all her arguments and maintained that he was "obliged to examine her to ascertain her version of the facts" with regard to some of the complaints of emergency excesses before the Commission. Quoting from a British authority, Lord Salmon, he asserted that an inquiry of the kind held by him would have to be 'inquisitorial' (shorn of the sinister meaning of the word) in nature in respect of preserving the purity and integrity of life in a democracy.

The proceedings made a substantial departure from a trial of a suit or a criminal prosecution and the Commission was under liberty to devise its own procedure.

There was no question of holding an inquiry and there was no "accused" in the proceedings which "are for determining the truth in the manner provided by the Act." They are neither civil nor criminal proceedings.

Regarding the charge that the Commission was appointed on account of political considerations to wreak political vendetta, Mr. Justice Shah said: "I am not concerned with the question as to how and why the appointment of the Commission was made. I am not entitled to go into the motive or object of the appointing authority. He observed that he cannot commit a "judicial suicide" by inquiring into his own appointment as a Commission.

Referring to the newspaper coverage and the "trial by the Press", he said "what they say is irrevalent to me. I go by my own record and propose to decide matters not by what newspapers may say by way of reporting of proceedings of the commission" and added that he had no control over them.

He said that under the terms of reference he could go into the question of the circumstances in which the advice for declaration of the emergency was given to the President while he was aware that he was not entitled to question the decision of the Presidnet or the ratification of the decision by the Parliament.

Mr. Justice Shah clarified that any person asked to furnish a statement in response to the notice issued was required to file a statement in answer and a suitable affidavit and emphasised the fact that the statement has to be made on oath.

"I do not propose to be guided by what anyone says except strictly by what appears to me to be right, holding my position here as the Commission appointed for the purpose of making this inquiry," he said.

In the procedings that continued the Commission exained the former Home Minister and the present Congress President, Mr. Brahmananda Reddi, Mr. Raj Bahadur, former Minister for Aviation, Mr. S.S. Ray, former Chief Minister of West Bengal, Mr. Pranab Mukerjee, former Minister of State for Finance, among others.

Mr. Pranab Mukerjee followed the arguments of Mrs. Gandhi and refused to depose on oath and Mr. Justice Shah ordered that he also be proceeded against under section 179 as in the case of Mrs. Gandhi.

Those witnesses, viz R.K. Dhawan, former additional Private Secretary to Mrs. Gandhi D. Sen, former CBI Chief, T.A. Pai, former Minister for Industry Mr. Kishen Chand, former Lt. Governor of Delhi and Navin Chawla, his PA and others, were subjected to cross-examination by the counsels and witnesses. Interesting scenes were witnessed when most of them contradicted each other passing the buck to each other to escape responsibility to the amusement of the audience.

# Solar energy utilisation

New Delhi, (Samachar): The panel discussion on the present state of the art of solar energy utilisation held on the occasion of the recently held international solar energy congress has expressed satisfaction about the world-wide awareness of the potentiality of the solar energy utilisation.

The panel discussion, held under the chairmanship of Dr. A. Ramachandran, Secretary, department of science and technology, estimated that by 1985 the total energy consumed in the world through solar energy devices would be one to two per cent.

It is expected that by 2000 A.D. the percentage of contribution of solar energy in the total world energy consumption would go up to 5 to 7 per cent.

In view of growing utilisation of solar energy, the panel called upon all the countries to formulate its own policies in respect of solar energy utilisation.

The panel observed that some of solar energy devices available now were viable economically and technically feasible even now. Quite a few were getting closer to become viable and it was also felt that some of these might not be viable for quite some time.

On the thermal utilisation of solar energy through flate collectors, the panel observed that such collectors using varieties of metal absorbers were not yet in the market.

The noticeable trend that emerged during the discussion at the Congress was towards the development of silicon coatings, which would improve the efficiency of the solar collectors. Immediate need was to reduce the cost of collectors and to increase their efficiency and life.

The panel appreciated some of the contributions from India particularly research on pump development and the demonstrations of dryer fabricated locally.

It was brought out that increased attention should be paid to solar cooking because quite substantial amount of energy was used for cooking.

The general feeling at the Congress was in favour of an integrated approach to use of the non-conventional sources of energy in the rural societies with a proper mix of bio-gas, solar and wind power system.

## Somalia seeks help

New Delhi, Jan. 30 (Samachar): Somalia has sought international help, both diplomatic and material, to stop "unwarranted and irresponsible aggression" on its territory, inspired by Warsaw pact countreis.

The Somalian Charge D'Affairs Tahir Yusuf Mohamud, told newsmen here Thursday they hao received information that the "Warsaw pact countries, Cuba and Ethiopia were preparing a surprise all out attack on Somalia. The attack would be from the air, from the sea and from the land."

Mr. Mohamud said the attacks on North-West Somalia, "by the Ethiopian air force last month" were in preparation of this forthcoming attack.

He said unlimited and highly sophisticated weapons had poured into Ethiopia recently.

Mr. Mohamud said Somalia would no doubt defend her sovereignty but to stop this aggressior it needed the support of all peace-loving countries who believe in the noble principles of non-interference in the affairs of other states.

## Increase in national income

The national income in 1976-77 increased only by 1.4 percent. There was a fall of 0.6 percent in per capita income during the year because of an overall increase of 2 percent in population.

*Book review*

# Gandhij

By Jagpal S. Tiwana

**Ved Mehta: Mahatma Gan and His Apostles. New Yo Viking, 1977, $14.95, p.260.**

Ved Mehta became tota blind at the age of three. H father sent him to the best scho in the world — Oxford a Harvard — so that his son mig not end up as a cane maker o basket weaver.

Mehta has already writt eight books. **Mahatma Gand and His Apostles** is his nin book, which is certainly going be more popular and controv sial than the others.

Gandhi was a great politi figure of the twentieth centu With his fasts and scriptu reading, his dedication to no violence, simplicity and celiba he captured the imagination millions in India. Myths began develop during his life time a when he died a martyre's dea there were those who compar him with Christ. His hum weaknesses have been obscur by mythologizers, fearful debasing and sensationalisi their martyred hero.

In **Mahatma Gandhi and H Apostles**, Mehta has sought separate facts from myths witho denying the Mahatma h greatness. Mehta interview most of the disciples and relativ of Gandhi and studied his biogr phies, speeches and writings discover the real man.

There is a brief description Gandhi's childhood, his stude days in England, his struggle f Indian rights in South Africa a leadership of the national mov ment in India — facts which a already well-known. What is n known to the average reader, a what Mehta is at pains to reve is the attitude of Gandhi to se although this has been discuss by Niramal Bose in **My Days w Gandhi**, by Erikson in **Gandh Truth**, by Collins and Lappierre **Freedom at Midnight** and Gandhi himself in occasio public utterances.

Gandhi became a brahmchar celibate when he was thirty s As a brahmchari, he should h eschewed all contacts w women, but, instead, he wo take naked women to bed w him ! Amongst those who sh with Gandhi were Sushila Nay Sucheta Kripalani, Abha Manu Gandhi viewed practice as an experiment brahmcharya. For him, this w sure way to test his master celibacy. He believed that if could succeed in his brahmcha experiments, he would be abl vanquish Jinnah with his spir power and foil his plans partition.

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Mostly it is believed Gandhi started sleeping women towards the close o life. According to Sushila N he had started it much earlier then he called it "Nature C She told Mehta in an intervie long before Manu came int picture I used to sleep with just as I would with my mo He might say 'My back aches some pressure on it.' So I p put some pressure on it down on his back and he just go to sleep. In the early there was no question of c this a brahamcharya experi It was just part of the N cure. Later on, when p

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...ter yesterday, via R.K. ...ni, former additional ...ate Secretary to Mrs. Gandhi ...ong former C.M. Chief, T.A. ...former Minister for Industry ...Kishan Chand, former Lt. ...nor of Delhi and Navin ...ia, his PA and others, were ...ed to cross-examination by ...counsels and witnesses. ...ressing scenes were witnes... when most of them contradic... each other passing the buck ...each other to escape responsibi... to the amusement of the ...ience.

*Books review*

# Gandhiji and sex

By Jagpal S. Tiwana

**Ved Mehta: Mahatma Gandhi and His Apostles, New York, Viking, 1977, $14.95, p.260.**

Ved Mehta became totally blind at the age of three. His father sent him to the best schools in the world — Oxford and Harvard — so that his son might not end up as a cane maker or a basket weaver.

Mehta has already written eight books. **Mahatma Gandhi and His Apostles** is his ninth book, which is certainly going to be more popular and controversial than the others.

Gandhi was a great political figure of the twentieth century. With his fasts and scripture reading, his dedication to non-violence, simplicity and celibacy, he captured the imagination of millions in India. Myths began to develop during his life time and when he died a martyre's death there were those who compared him with Christ. His human weaknesses have been obscured by mythologizers fearful of debasing and sensationalising their martyred hero.

In **Mahatma Gandhi and His Apostles**, Mehta has sought to separate facts from myths without denying the Mahatma his greatness. Mehta interviewed most of the disciples and relatives of Gandhi and studied his biographies, speeches and writings to discover the real man.

There is a brief description of Gandhi's childhood, his student days in England, his struggle for Indian rights in South Africa and leadership of the national movement in India — facts which are already well-known. What is not known to the average reader, and what Mehta is at pains to reveal, is the attitude of Gandhi to sex, although this has been discussed by Nirmal Bose in **My Days with Gandhi**, by Erikson in **Gandhi's Truth**, by Collins and Lappierre in **Freedom at Midnight** and by Gandhi himself in occasional public utterances.

Gandhi became a brahmchari-a celibate-when he was thirty six. As a brahmchari, he should have checked all contacts with women, but, instead, he would take naked women to bed with him. Amongst those who slept with Gandhi were Sushila Nayar, Sucheta Kripalani, Abha and Manu Gandhi viewed the practice as an experiment in brahmcharya. For him, this was a new way to test his mastery of celibacy. He believed that if he could succeed in his brahmcharya experiments, he would be able to relinquish Jinnah with his spiritual power and foil his plans for partition.

During his Noakhali tour of 1946, Gandhi used to sleep with his grandseven year old girl Manu. When Nirmal Kumar Bose, his Bengali interpreter, saw this, he protested, asserting that the experiments must be having bad psychological effects on the girls. In his book **My Days with Gandhi**, published in 1953 with great difficulty at his own expense, he gives a Freudian interpretation to the experiments.

Mehta believes that Gandhi started sleeping with women towards the close of his life. According to Sushila Nayar, she had started much earlier, but then he called it 'Nature Cure' she told Mehta in an interview. "But before Manu came into the picture I used to sleep with him, just as I would with my mother. He might say 'My back aches. Put some pressure on it.' So I might put some pressure on it or he lays on his back and he might just go to sleep. In the early days, there was no question of calling this a brahamcharya experiment. It was just part of the Nature Cure. Later on, when people started asking questions about his physical contacts with women, the idea of brahmcharya experiments was developed. Don't ask me any more questions about brahmcharya experiments. There is nothing to say, unless you have a dirty mind, like Bose."

No doubt Gandhi's interest in women, whether he called it 'experiments in brahmcharya' or 'Nature cure', was his conscious suppression of sexual feelings which found expression in such acts. It is also confirmed by his close political associate Rajagopalachari who told Mehta, "...it is now said that he was born so holy that he had a natural bent for brahmcharya, but actually he was highly sexed."

Gandhi was convinced, like many people that sex diffuses human energy which should be conserved and sublimated. He imposed celibacy on all those who live in his ashram. J.B. Kripalani and Sucheta Kripalani married against his wishes, but they remained brahmcharis after their marriage. The imposition of celibacy did not work in all cases. According to Raihana, a devout disciple of Gandhi, "the more they tried to restrain themselves and repress their sexual impulses, the more over sexed and sex conscious they became."

Gandhi's ideas on sex are certainly outdated. He thought that women's interest in sex was submissive and self- sacrificing. He assumed that women derived no pleasure from such activity. When his son failed to live what Gandhi considered a moral life, he felt guilty for the sexual excesses in his childhood marriage. When his first baby died soon after its birth, he felt he was justly punished for the sin. This sin was two fold — he had had intercourse with his pregnant wife; he had withdrawn from his ailing father's side to sleep with his wife and his father had died a few minutes after he left. The guilt haunted Gandhi in his later years till he vowed to lead a brahmcharya life.

Though Gandhi did not lack moral education, he certainly lacked sex education.

There is, however, no reason for putting any construction upon his relationship with women beyond Mehta's interpretation. Gandhi never concealed his true reasons for his actions. He did every thing publicly and spoke uninhibitedly. Even Bose admitted that there was no question of impropriety in the relationships and there was something saintly and almost supernatural about him."

Every great man had his weaknesses. So Gandhi had his. He was no doubt a Mahatma. His greatness cannot be minimised. He created a political awakening among the masses of India and led them to the doors of freedom. He became one with the poor by living a simple and austere life. He identified with the Untouchables by doing their work with his own hands. He practised what he preached. He sacrified the careers of his children to his concept of moral education by denying them the academic education which in his view "perpetuated slavery". His eldest son, Harilal, never forgave him for that and did exactly the opposite of what his noble father preached. He became a meat eater, an alcoholic, a gambler and a philanderer. But this could not deter Gandhi from the moral path he had chosen. Albert Einstein, once said of him, "Generations to come, it may be, will scarce believe that such a one as this ever in flesh and blood walked upon this earth".

Ved Mehta laments the fact that with Gandhi's death his disciples have withdrawn from the great tasks he had undertaken. According to Mehta, only three genuine Gandhians are left in the field to do battle for his ideas and ideals. They are Vinoba Bhave, Satish Chander Gupta and Abdul Gaffar Khan.

It is, however, surprising that Mehta did not interview two other devout Gandhians, Jai Prakash Narain and Morarji Desai. J.P's name does not figure at all in the book, though his wife Prabhavati spent seven years in Gandhi's ashram when J.P was in the United States. When J.P returned to India, the poor fellow found her vowed to celibacy. There is only one line in the whole book about Morarji Desai who, with his rigid faith in prohibition and urine therapy is at times, more Gandhian than Gandhi himself.

Mahatma Gandhi and His Apostles is an extremely well written book. Mehta has made it highly readable with his subtle expression and suave sarcasm, particularly when he reproduces his conversations with the Gandhians. He has shown courage in unravelling some of the myths woven around Gandhi by his blind followers. These latter will certainly be dismayed by his plain speaking.

The book has already created a tumult in the Indian Parliament, but it will be a great pity if it is banned. To act as a Saint when one is born a Saint is simple, but to act as a Saint when one is born a man is greatness. This book shows that Gandhi with a man's frailties, was indeed a great man.

James Callaghan, British Prime Minister, being welcomed by Prime Minister Morarji Desai at the Palam airport when the former arrived on a 6-day visit to India.

# Why a will is a must

By Jay Chauhan LL.B

**[Mr. Chauhan is a barrister and solicitor in Richmond Hill, Ont.]**

The traditional Indian culture has not called for the preparation of a will. This is partly because of the large family system, where the dependents of the deceased were looked after by the remaining survivors of the joint family system. The properties were often owned by the family as a group, or if it was owned by one of the family members, it was understood that it was held by him for the remaining members of the family. The following article sets out the importance of drafting a will in Canada.

This article is based on the laws of the Province of Ontario, although the principles and the implications of not preparing a will, will be similar in other provinces of Canada. The exemption limits, and the amount that would devolve on the surviving spouse or the next-of-kin in other provinces outside of Ontario would be different, along with other minor variations in the laws of other provinces.

Here in the gist of what they are saying by not writing a will: "I am a procrastinator, and I hate thinking about death, so I never prepared a will. Accordingly, I will let the Devolution of Estates Act determine the fate of my wife and children in the following manner:

1) I direct my wife to make an application to the Surrogate Court to be appointed as an administratrix of my estate, which will cause delay and expense, and she will have no right to make immediate decisions regarding my estate, until her appointment by the Court. This could have been avoided if I could have appointed her as the Executrix of my estate. But I was too busy during my lifetime to think about such trivialities. Further, I direct that she obtain a bond with an insurance company to be filed with the Surrogate Court to administer the estate. This bond will cost considerable amount of money, but I am sure that the insurance companies will appreciate the wise omissions I made during my lifetime.

If I die in a car accident, leaving no next of kin or issue alive, and my wife dies after me as a result of the same accident, leaving only her mother alive, I hereby give, devise and bequeath all my worldly belongings to my mother-in-law, with whom I had utmost difficulty in getting along with, during my lifetime.

2) I direct my wife to pay all my just debts, testamentary and funeral expenses.

3) My house, which cost about $80,000.00, shall be sold together with my other assets, and the proceeds shall be divided as follows:

a) the first $75,000.00 to my wife, which I believe will be quite adequate for her in these days of inflation;

b) the balance, if any, is to be divided according to the number of children I leave behind. If only one child survives me, the residue shall be divided half to him, and the remaining half to my wife. If I have more than one child, my wife shall have 1/3 of the residue and my children 2/3. I trust my wife all my life but now I won't trust her to look after the children's share due to them. This share shall be given to the official guardian who will hold the assets on behalf of the children, and should they need it for such irrelevant purposes as education, sickness or other good cause, they will have to make a special application to the Court to withdraw the funds. These funds will be held by the official guardian until my children have reached the age of 18.

c) for the sale of the real estate, the offer must be presented to the official guardian, to ensure that my children's interest are protected, since I do not trust my wife to protect their interest.

4) In the event that my wife needs any of the money deposited with the official guardian, she will not be able to do so.

5) When the administration of the estate has been completed, she is to draw up a detialed accounting of the way the assets of the estate were realized, and to whom they were given, in accordance with the rules, and she shall have these passed before the Surrogate Court upon notice to the official guardian, who may object to the proceedings on behalf of my children.

6) If my wife should remarry, and she should die without her will, her second husband, upon her death, would be entitled to 1/3 of everything that my wife possesses. If my children should need any of this share for the support the second husband will not be bound to spend any part of this share for my children.

7) I have given no consideration to planning my estate under the Income Tax Act and Succession Duty Act, and accordingly if I leave a large estate behind me, the government may levy heavy taxes which could have been avoided, but I am sure that the government will have no objection to my considerate planning.

In Witness whereof I have forgotten to set my hand on this day of .19 in the presence of no one and without considering the implications of what I am not doing.

# Indian cricket comes of age

By Chander Mehra

After being 2-0 down in the five-match series, Indian cricketers have done the nation proud by fighting right back to draw level by recording convincing victories against Australia in the third and fourth test matches, the latter by an innings margin.

Earlier, India had narrowly lost the first two tests, at **Brisbane** and Perth, by the cliff-hanging margins of 16 runs and two wickets, respectively.

But the decisive victories at Melbourne and Sydney have given the Indian tourists much hope of winning their first ever rubber against Australia when they clash finally from January 28.

Even as it is, no Indian side had ever registered a victory against the Aussies in Australia and as such the Indian public is almost hysterically jubilant over the two test victories already registered by skipper Bishen Bedi and his men. And if India wins the final test, the country will have the distinction of winning a rubber against every cricketing nation, except South Africa.

Indeed, if the Indian middle order batsmen had shown some resilience and if the Australian tail had wagged a little less, India could also have won the first two tests and thereby the series would have been in their bag at Melbourne itself.

On the Indian side the most outstanding batting performance have come so far, and expectedly, from Sunil Gavaskar with three centuries in three successive tests. He was closely followed by Mohinder Amarnath with a maiden test century at Perth and consistently good showing in other matches. While Viswanath, Kirmani Vengsarkar, Madan Lal and Ghavri all pitched in with useful contributions, controversial opener Chetan Chauhan's performance carries a pleasant surprise. The only real failure was stylish mid-wicket player Brijesh Patel. Ashok Mankad, too, was a disappointment although he did make some good runs on a couple of occasions. In bowling although Bedi was a consistent wicket-taker (26 in four matches), Chandrasekhar proved to be a match-winner at Melbourne with a tally of six wickets in each innings (20 in four tests). However, Prasanna who bowled splendidly was unlucky not to have captured more wickets. But the Indian medium pacers (Madan Lal, Mohinder Amarnath and Karsan Ghavri), contrary to expectations, were also quite effective with their "cutters."

On the Australian side, 32-year-old skipper Bobby Simpson made a sensational comeback after a 10-year absence from test cricket, not only with his score of 176 (the highest in the series in both sides) but also with his other less imposing but good scores.

With the exception of Peter Toohey and to some extent Gary Cosier, none of the Australian batsmen showed the right technique to tackle the vile Indian spinners. In fact, the tailenders like Jeff Thomson, Tony Mann and Wayne Clark played better and scored more runs than some of the recognised batsmen such as Dyson, Kim Hughes and Alan Ogilvie who were almost total failures.

Attempts would no doubt be made to take away some of the glory that India has earned in this series by saying that the Australians could only field a second eleven because the more experienced Aussies, such as batsmen Greg and Ian Chappel and Doug Walters and speed merchant Dennis Lillee, had opted for the Kerry Packer circus.

The criticism would doubtless be justified to some extent since the Packer series certainly have claimed some of the top personalities from the world of cricket.

But it should not be forgotten that the players who are representing Australia in the current series against India are not novices. Indeed, almost all of them have been knocking at the test selectors' doors for a number of seasons.

Gary Cosier, for example, who made a century on test debut against West Indies in 1975-76 had already played nine tests, prior to the current series, with the highest score of 169 against Pakis last year.

Likewise, 27-year-old Craig Serjeant scored 81 on his test let in the Jubilee test at Lord's against MCC in 1977.

Jeff Thomson (28) is of course still the world's most feared fast bowler with a speed of 90 to 100 miles per hour for his deliveries. In the 22 tests he has so far played (excluding the current series) he has already captured over 100 wickets.

In the same way, batsmen Toohey (24), Ogilvie (27), Hibbert (26), Hughes (24), all-rounders Hurst (28), Tony Mann (33) and wicketkeeper batsman Steve Rixon (24) were already recognised cricketing stars before they were selected to represent Australia this year. And, indeed, in all likelihood, they would continue to do so against other countries and with distinction.

The only chink in their armour was spin bowling of the highest class from Bedi, Chandra, Venkat and Prasanna to which even some of the best batsmen in the world have yet to find an answer.

At the other end of the scale, India's age-old weakness is against fast bowling and there is perhaps no better paceman in the world than Jeff Thomson. But the Indians did, by and large manage to tackle him better than they did fast-medium Clark who took more wickets and medium-pace Cosier who gave away fewer runs.

The fifth and final test, to be held in Adelaide from January 28, will be a six-day affair. Therefore, the likelihood of it being drawn is quite remote.

Both sides would naturally put everything they have into this crucial match in an effort to clinch the series.

India is expected to reinforce its batting by dropping Ashok Mankad and including Anshuman Gaekwad who has been especially flown in from India to replace the injured Surinder Amarnath (who could not play in any of the tests). The Australians, however, are likely to make more drastic changes, especially in their batting line-up with a view to include as many players against spin as possible.

But there is no doubt that the final encounter would be a hard thought-out affair and therefore much more interesting.

**NPA Feature Service.**

# Kushwant Singh blasts Mathai

**[This editorial on M.O. Mathai's sensational book is written by Khushwant Singh who besides being a very eminent journalist, is also the editor of The Illustrated Weekly of India.]**

Does the name M.O. Mathai mean anything to you? Refresh your memory. Till 1946 no one beyond the small circle of his family, fellow workers and friends had heard of him. For the next 13 years he was known to everyone, because for those 13 years he was Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's Special Assistant — "the power behind the throne, the Deputy Prime Minister". Then, as suddenly as he had emerged on the scene, he disappeared into oblivion. People may be pardoned if they thought he was dead. He is not. He has just published his memoirs.

M.O. Mathai does not see himself as others saw him. His view of himself approaches the Hindu ideal of a jeevanmukta — one who has achieved salvation while living. According to him, he had no personal ambitions when he joined Jawaharlal Nehru. All he wanted was to serve him and, through him, his people. He was a karmayogi who regarded work as his dharma. When his father, and a few days later his mother, died in distant Kerala, he told no one and continued to work as if nothing had happened.

He didn't want any money or position. It was nishkamakarma (work without expectation of reward). He knew that the task he was undertaking had its hazards, but he was prepared to live dangerously. And so he did: he rescued a Muslim maiden from the hands of a villainous Sikh armed with a kirpan. He was nirbhai — without fear. He didn't give a damn for Cabinet Ministers and politicians because they were a contemptuous lot, a bunch of mediocrities or worse. He didn't want anything of them but they of him; he made and unmade ministers, governors and ambassadors.

Everything the Prime Minister had to do was done through him; not a file went to Nehru without first being signed by him, nor left the PM's office till it had been okayed by him. No wonder people began to refer to him as the most powerful man next to Nehru. Actually, when it came to the nitty gritty he did not really care what Nehru or anyone else thought of him as long as he was true to himself. In short he looked upon himself as an Indian version of Sir Galahad.

**My good blade carves the casques of men**
**My true sword thrusteth sure**
**My strength is as the strength of ten**
**Because my heart is pure.**

A thousand pities if foolish people do not see Mathai as he saw himself. At the time he joined Nehru (early 1946), it was abundantly clear to any nincompoop that Nehru would soon become the Prime Minister of India. And being his Man Friday would be the backdoor entree into the corridors of power. Power gave Mathai more than money could have ever bought him. He drew (albeit reluctantly) a salary of Rs.1,500 p.m. with free board and lodging in the PM's house. He travelled all over the world, stayed in the best of hotels, mingled with the mighty and in due course became overbearing, arrogant and rude. After 13 years of this "selfless" service, Nehru was constrained to sack him because he had begun to throw his weight about.

As is truly said, success does not change a man, it unmasks him. It is only a big man who can resist being inebriated by power. Mathai was not a big man. Permit me another trite little verse somewhat altered by me:

**No more of your proud acquaintances boast**
**Nor in what lordly company you have been**
**An insect is an insect at most**
**Though it crawl in the arse of a queen.**

Mathai claims to have had loyalty and affection for Nehru. This does no inhibit him from maligning Nehru as a lecher who, unknown to the world, even sired a bastard. Can there be a better example of disloyalty to a master who is unable to answer such calumny? Does it not amount to being untrue to one's salt, a namak haram?

Present also in the book, Reminiscences of the Nehru Age, is an element of blackmail. A chapter of precisely two-and-a-half lines is entitled "She". The publishers explain that this was withdrawn by the author at the last moment because it was "on an intensely personal experience of the author's, written without inhibition in the D.H. Lawrence style". The reference is quite clearly to Indira Gandhi and the novel, Lady Chatterley's Lover, based on the theme of a gardener's affair with the mistress of the house. At the same time, Mathai has announced that he is working on "a companion volume to this work." Seeing the sort of loyalty he has displayed towards the man who raised him from oblivion to importance, I have little doubt that "She" will find publication in the sequel to come — unless by then Mathai's conscience, if he has one, makes him hold his hand.

It is significant that despite much chesthumping about how fearless he is, Mathai waited till after Indira Gandhi was out of power to publish his memoirs "for the sake of history". Also, when it comes to maligning living people, he takes good care to avoid naming them lest he be hauled up for libel. They are easy enough to recognize. The Rajmata of Patiala, Raghuramaiah, Panini, Nayantara Sehgal, Kamala Jaspal Shastri and quite a few others. I fear none of them will have the courage to put Mathai in the dock he deserves to be. For the living and currently powerful, like Morarji Desai, Mathai has only praise.

Mathai's book is a jumble of events and incidents and pompous pronouncements with no logical or chronological sequence. Arrogance and conceit ooze out of every line. He is riled by Kuldip Nayar because he described him as a stenographer; by Janardhan Thakur (All The Prime Minster's Men) and Minoo Masani (Bliss It was That Dawn) for daring to pronounce on subjects connected with his domain. Mathai is the subjantawala) other scribes a bunch of ignorami. Nevertheless Mathai's book will sell because of its nastiness. Messrs. Vikas have made publishing this kind of garbage into an enormously profitable business. It will undoubtedly add substantially to their bank balance but equally substantially diminish their reputation for respectability in the eyes of the people.

# Travel conference in New Delhi

New Delhi, Jan. 30 (Samachar): Prime Minister Morarji Desai said tourism had an important role to play in bringing about mutual understanding amoung the peoples of the world and thereby contributing to world peace.

The three-day conference of the Pacific Area Travel Association held at the convention hall of Ashoka Hotel was attended by 1500 delegates from over 60 countries.

Mr. Desai said five star hotels were meant for only those who could afford to pay more money. "I cannot afford it myself and I do not know how many people can afford it" he said amidst laughter from the delegates. Therefore they had to provide facilities even to the ordinary people, "who to my mind are far more important than the extraordinary people", he said.

Mr. Desai wanted the PATA conference to give a thought to finding ways and means of providing facilities to tourists from all sections of the people to enable them to move about as they would prefer.

Earlier Civil Aviation and Tourism Minister P.L. Kaushik said India was developing more facilities to suit the interests and requirements of tourists of different economic levels. Aggressive competition to capture tourist markets gave the appearance that tourism was being developed only as an end in itself, for its own sake. It was, therefore, about time that they gave a thought to what type of tourism they wanted to meet the new challenges, it would be necessary to find out a new ethos of tourism and its value, not in monetary terms alone, but as related to the culture and the life style of people. And above all tourism needed to be developed not as an end in itself, but as a means of bringing socio-economic benefits to the people.

Members of the Pacific Area Travel Association (PATA) were asked to address themselves to challenges of change in the coming years, particularly in the eighties.

# Mental health bill shelved

New Delhi, Jan 23 (Samachar): The new mental health bill proposed to replace the outdated Indian lunacy act has been awaiting enactment for last 28 years.

Dr. J.S. Neki, President of the Indian Physhiatric Society, told newsmen Thursday that the bill was drafted in 1950 and the then Union Health Minister, Rajkumari Amrit Kaur had given out a public assurance in 1951 that the bill would be passed by the parliament very soon. Meanwhile, the bill had been sent round the states twice to solicit their opinions.

While 28 bills with political connotations could be passed in a single year, this single humanitarian bill could not be enacted in as many as 28 years, Dr. Neki regretted.

He said that the passage of this bill would ensure a speedier attention and treatment of the mental patients in the country. Under the old lunacy act, there were several impediments in giving prompt and effective treatment to the mentally sick. Dr. Neki said no national survey had been conducted so far to assess the extent and dimensions of mental illness in the country. However, it was believed that there were at least five million cases of crude mental morbidity.

# Keen heritag pr

(Canadian Scene) — community groups in C have responded enthusias to the new Heritage Lan Program which for the firs provides public funds fo teaching of ancestral langua elementary pupils.

About 40,000 eleme pupils in Ontario have enrolled in hundreds of classes involving more th languages. Indications ar the program will expand September.

The Heritage Language ram stipulates that classes be in addition to the r school program, as part extended school day or school hours or on weeken

Provincial funds for th program are provided to boards as part of the con education allocation with general grant rate. Since are usually assigned to school and adult ed programs, school board have to rearrange their pr in this area. Some night may have to be droppe school board decides th Heritage Language Prog more important and in demand. The program is from the restrictions impo year on enrolment in even summer school programs.

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A programme had bee up to revamp indigenis defence production. example he mentioned a programme costing Rs. for the Hindustan Aer Limited.

Indigenisation in Vijaya is of the order of 94 per c

# Danish

New Delhi, Jan 26 (Sa Denmark is totally oppos kinds of protectionist stands for free trade a that labour intensive i should be left to the de countries.

Until this was ach Denmark does not object kind of regulations disruption of markets of alized countries, but regulation should be pr This was stated Sunda Danish Minister of Stat Ministry of Foreign Affa Lise Oestgaard at a pres ence, on conclusion of he visit to India at the inv the Finance Minister H. Denmark is currently Ch the European Community.

The Danish Minister med. her discussions Indian leaders also cov problems faced by India developing countries.

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# Keen interest in heritage language program

Canadian Scene — Many community groups in Ontario have responded enthusiastically to the new Heritage Language Program which for the first time provides public funds for the teaching of ancestral languages to elementary pupils.

About 40,000 elementary pupils in Ontario have been enrolled in hundreds of new classes involving more than 25 languages. Indications are that the program will expand next September.

The Heritage Language Program stipulates that classes must be in addition to the regular school program, as part of an extended school day or after school hours or on weekends.

Provincial funds for the new program are provided to school boards as part of the continuing education allocation within the general grant rate. Since funds are usually assigned to night school and adult education programs, school boards may have to rearrange their priorities in this area. Some night courses may have to be dropped if a school board decides that the Heritage Language Program is more important and in greater demand. The program is exempt from the restrictions imposed last year on enrolment in evening and summer school programs.

Any group of parents is entitled to approach its local school board and request that heritage language classes, in any language other than the two official languages, be provided for elementary school children with provincial funding up to a maximum of 2½ hours per week.

Instructors hired by local school boards need not have Ontario certification, but should have qualifications acceptable to board principals and parent's groups. Classes may be held in a facility other than a school, provided that boards remain in control of the operation. Neighboring school boards may wish to enter into mutual agreements to avoid duplication of services in the provision of heritage language classes.

The new Heritage Language Program does not alter or replace the provisions of The Education Act with respect to the use of "transitional" languages. Languages other than English and French may still be used as needed in elementary classrooms in which pupils would not otherwise understand instruction. Such use of a third language is intended as a transitional step to the use of an official language, not as the study of a third language as a subject.

The Heritage Language Program, however, is clearly directed to the study of third languages. It provides another opportunity for elementary school children to extend their learning experience.

# Defence production

New Delhi, Feb. 1 (Samachar): Defence production in the country ranging from arms and ammunition to helicopters and missiles is expected to reach a value of Rs. 865 crores this year and likely to touch Rs. 1,000 crores in 1978-79.

A defence ministry spokesman told newsmen that the main thrust had been towards self-sufficiency, self-reliance, indigenisation and modernisation. "A commendable success has been achieved in these directions," he said.

A programme had been drawn up to revamp indigenisation in defence production. As an example he mentioned a five-year programme costing Rs. ten crore for the Hindustan Aeronautics Limited.

Indigenisation in Vijayanta tanks is of the order of 94 per cent now. And those for warships frigates it has gone up from 10 to 60 per cent.

With fifty units employing nearly 2.5 lakh people, the defence industry is the second largest industrial sector in the national economy after steel.

The spokesman said that efforts were being made to "enlarge and diversify" the civil sector in the defence industry. For this a round table conference has been called for February 14 when captains of trade and industry connected with this industry will meet the defence minister, Jagjivan Ram.

Mr. Ram also inaugurated a week-long defence industries exhibition here on January 27 which will give the public a view of the range of capability of the defence sector and its contribution to the national economy.

## Danish minister's visit

New Delhi, Jan 26 (Samachar): Denmark is totally opposed to all kinds of protectionist trends, stands for free trade and feels that labour intensive industries should be left to the developing countries.

Until this was achieved Denmark does not object to some kind of regulations to avoid disruption of markets of industrialized countries, but such regulation should be provisional. This was stated Sunday by the Danish Minister of State in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Mrs. Lise Oestgaard at a press conference on conclusion of her ten day visit to India at the invitation of the Finance Minister H.M. Patel. Denmark is currenly Chairman of the European Economic Community.

The Danish Minister confirmed her discussions with the Indian leaders, also covered the problems faced by India and other developing countries from the restrictions from the protectionist policies of EEC especially with regard to textiles.

## ILO contribution

India has pledged a 10 percent increase in its contribution to the International Labour Organization for biennium 1978-79 to help off set the drop in the revenue caused by the withdrawal of the United States from the ILO.

In view of her long association with the Organization and her abiding interest in its activities, India would make a contribution of $125,000 over and above her regular contribution for biennium 1978-79.

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# Agakhan in India

New Delhi, Jan. 29 (Samachar): The Union Minister for Education, Dr. P.C. Chunder, hosted a dinner in honour of the Aga Khan, spiritual Head of the Ismaili community, And Begum Aga Khan.

Welcoming the royal guests, Dr. Chunder said that their current visit to this country had acquired a special significance as it was taking place not long ago after the first Janta Government assumed office. The Members of the Janta Government are extremely happy to have this opportunity of personal contact with your highness, in no small part, due to the identity of ideals and the common concern and compassion for mankind.

He reiterated that the development of this country was to go hand in hand with the objective of fully secular society in which people of all faiths, religions and beliefs have equal rights and opportunities.

Speaking on the occasion, the Aga Khan said that he had read with great happiness the Janta Government's decision to set up a minorities commission and its concern for their well being. He hoped that his community would be one of the first to respond by demonstrating its enlarged commitment to the nation.

He underlined that the Ismailies had all along looked beyond their own community when undertaking social and business programs in this country and elsewhere.

## Medical camp for tribals

New Delhi, Jan. 29 (Samachar): High incidence of cancer, blindness and various other diseases has been reported among the tribals of Madhya Pradesh by a group of doctors holding a three-week medical camp at Amarkantak, a tribal village.

According to the doctors, drastic steps are needed or else, plain ignorance and the curse of poverty may demand a high price some day in terms of human lives and misery. A large number of people suffering from curable eye diseases have gone blind simply for lack of medical attention.

At the camp, which ended Sunday these doctors had treated nearly 10,000 persons, about one fifth of whom were operated upon, mainly to cure eye diseases. Some newsmen from the capital who visited the camp, a thousand kilometre away, met peple who could see after a span of five to ten years of blindness, women who had been operated upon for uterine cancer, old men who had their teeth pulled out and young people learning to keep fit by the help of yoga and locally available, low priced balanced diet.

## Export employment link

The Export Policy of the Government aimed not only at earning more foreign exchange for the country but also at increasing domestic employment opportunities, enhancing the export infrastructure, stabilizing domestic prices, and raising the standards of living of the people. It, therefore, gave emphasis on employment oriented industries like woollens.

The Minister agreed with the Council regarding the need to simplify the official procedures connected with imports and exports and said that a high powered committee formed under the chairmanship of the Commerce Secretary was looking into it.

# Kalinga prize awarded

New Delhi, Jan. 30 (Samachar): The Prime Minister, Morarji Desai, has awarded the 1976 prestigious international Kalinga prize for popularization of science with a call to scientists that in future no scientific discovery "is misused but used in the interest of human society".

The prize, presented annually by UNESCO, is shared by academician Alexander Oparin of the Soviet Union and Sir George Porter of the United Kingdom. It carries an award of one thousand pounds sterling granted by the Kalinga Foundation Trust, UNESCO gold medal and invitation to India as a guest of the trust.

While Sir George personally accepted the award from the Prime Minister the USSR Charge D'Affairs received the award on behalf of Mr. Oparin.

Mr. Desai expressed the hope that scientists would help in exercising the pressure of their knowledge to see that atomic weapons disappear.

"We know what has happened to the discovery of the atom — a great discovery". But today this discovery made the people terribly afraid as to what would hapen in the future. The scientists should ensure that their knowledge was not utilised in a wrong manner.

"Once it is used in a wrong way it is difficult to correct it", he said.

The Main Hall of the Vigyan Bhavan echoed with thunderous applause from delegates attending the international solar energy Congress as Sir George received the award followed by the USSR Diplomat.

Sitting on the dais with his buttoned-up coat and wearing a broad smile was Biju Patnaik, Minister of Steel and Mines and Chairman of the Kalinga Foundation Trust, who 25 years ago initiated the award to be given by UNESCO to a person with a distinguished career of service in the interpretation of science and research to the public.

It was a privilege, Mr. Patnaik said, that the silver jubilee was celebrated in the capital.

## Varma worries on rural poor

New Delhi, January 25 (Samachar): The Labour Minister Ravindra Varma, inaugurated a conference on rural unorganised labour - the first of its kind - by stressing the need for a comprehensive legislation to protect the interest of 47.48 million farm labourers.

He said the Kerala bill on the subject was there as a model. But, the states to whom it was sent for consideration had expressed different views. Some of them had favoured the measures no doubt, but others had doubts. There were states which did not appreciate the need for such a legislation at all.

He said the present conference was more of an "exploratory nature to help identify major issues."

At the outset, Mr. Varma spoke of the inadequate attention paid to the problem of landless farm hands in the past which he said was a matter of deep concern for the entire nation. The benefits of the economic developments that had taken place in the last three decades had not percolated down to this section.

Though the new farm techniques and inputs had made the "landed gentry" more affluent, he pointed out, there was no improvement either in the income or standard of living in the agricultural labourers. "On the other hand, we read of the increasing number of people who are being submerged under the poverty-line," he added.

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# Sohrab Modi to produce Ashoka the Great

C. L. Saxena of Toronto during his last visit to India was able to persuade Sohrab Modi, the veteran producer, director and actor of the Indian Screen, to produce a memorable film in Canadian collaboration with top most Star Cast; and he has agreed to produce "Ashoka the Great" in English and Hindi Versions, provided a suitable collaborator is available. He has made vigorous research on the subject and has the complete story, screen-play and dialogues ready to put the production in immediate action.

**Sohrab Modi — the Cecil B. Demille of India**

The name Cecil B. Demille is associated in the film world with Grandeur, Spectacle, and Greatest Shows on Earth brought to the Silver Screen from Biblical Legends — and so is the name of Sohrab Modi inimitably associated with Indian History, and his greatest Historicals "Pukar — The Great Moghul", "Sikandar" Alexander's Invasion of India" and towering above all India's first Picture in Three Strip Technicolour "Jhansi-Ki-Rani" the greatest Epic of the 1857 Era, popularly known as "The Indian Mutiny of 1857" and now known as "The First War of Independence" are living examples of his name as the Producer Director of Historicals from Indian History. He is also the Proprietor of the famous Production Unit Minerva Movietone established in 1937.

Now the same Sohrab Modi is preparing to make the biggest historical of his life time — "Ashoka The Great" — with a stupendous cast that will include besides top-notch stars of the Indian Screen a cast of thousands.

And who was "Ashoka The Great", whose emblem of the "Wheel" adorns the Indian Republic Flag. He was a Conqueror same as Chengiz Khan, Babar, Taimur and such others; and why are they not called Great? because they were all conquerors who wielded their Swords in his conquests; but Ashoka the Conqueror is known as "Ashoka the Great" because he broke his sword in his conquest by "Love and Non violence". And today when the whole world is thirsting for peace what historical can be greater than "Ashoka the Great" and what Producer and Director is greater for such a historical, than Sohrab Modi.

And one word more for introduction to the Western Cine World of Sohrab Modi. He is the Only Producer Director so far who has bagged the Presidents both the Gold and the Silver Medals for his one more great historical on the life of one of the Greatest Poets of the last century "Mirza Ghalib" the Poet Laureate of the last Moghul Emperor Bahadur Shah Zafar.

If interested, in the venture contact Mr. Saxena at Apt. 603, 115 Dowling Ave., Toronto.

At the 'SRINGAR' inauguration.

Left to right: Ambassador Nani Palkhivala; Ms. Roshan Kalapesi, Designer; Mrs. Cyrus Vance, wife of the Secretary of State; Mrs. Palkhivala, Dillon Ripley, Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution; Peter F. Mahia, Regional Director, Air-India.

# Toronto meeting on visible minorities

Toronto - Jan 29 The Canadian Consultative Council on Multiculturalism at the request of the Minister of State for Multiculturalism, the Honourable Norman Cafik, held hearings in Toronto on the subject of discrimination and other problems confronting visible minorities in Canada. The Council has recently initiated a process of consultation with ethnocultural organizations in various communities throughout the country. The response to the Council's initiatives has been favourable and numerous briefs have been presented.

The Council through a Standing Committee on Human Rights and Humanitarian Concerns has been dealing with the question of discrimination in a general way. During the afternoon of Friday, 27 January 1978, at the Hotel Toronto the Committee received briefs from various cultural groups and examined specifically the situation in those communities which have experienced particular difficulties in recent years.

A panel discussion in the evening moderated by Senator Peter Bosa included such participants as the Chairman of the Toronto Board of Commissioners of Police, Judge Philip Givens, and the Honourable Norman Cafik.

These meetings will assist the Minister of Multiculturalism in developing programs and strategies that would create a climate of greater understanding among all Canadians.

The meetings will also increase communication and the sharing of ideas among concerned individuals and the various levels of government with the intent of developing common strategies to solve various problem areas.

# Republic Day celebrations

The India Canada Association of Ottawa organized a function to celebrate India's Republic Day at the National Library, Ottawa, on January 21, 1978, which was attended by members of the Indian Community, High Commissioner and Mrs. Ahmad and members of the High Commission of India also participated.

Speaking on the occasion, the High Commissioner complimented the organizers for having arranged the function. He impressed upon the members of the community about the need to inculcate a greater sense of unity and oneness amongest themselves. If they were united, he said, it would help them a great deal to solve their common problems Indo-Canadians face in Canada.

The High Commissioner said that the best way to serve the country of one's adoption is to be a good and worthy citizen of that country. By doing so, they will not only enhance India's image but would also strengthen understanding and cordial relations that exist between India and Canada.

A 35-minute documentary film depicting India's industrial and economic progress was also shown.

# Summons for Indira

New Delhi, Jan. 31 (Samachar) Mrs. Indira Gandhi, the former Prime Minister, was summoned to appear before the chief metropolitan magistrate on February nine following a complaint by the Shah Commission of Inquiry about her refusal to take oath and testify before the commission.

The complaint, signed by Justice J.C. Shah himself, was filed in the Court of the chief metropolitan magistrate, P.K. Jain, Friday by the Commission's counsel, Avtar Singh.

Mr. Jain after considering the complaint, observed that on the basis of the documents and material placed before him, there were sufficient grounds to proceed prima facie against Mrs. Gandhi for commission of offences punishable under sections 178 and 179 of the Indian Penal Code (refusal to take oath and refusal to testify).

# Soviet experts arrive

New Delhi, Jan. 31 (Samachar): Seven members delegation of Soviet specialists in non ferrous metallurgy arrived here for talks on technical aid to India in the field of mining and dressing of ores of non-ferrous metals, geological prospecting and development work.

The head of the delegation Alexander Tvorakov said on arrival that during the talks general prospects for the development of Soviet-Indian cooperation in nonferrous metallurgy and its main lines and projects would be discussed.

He said that the Soviet Union had already fulfilled its commitment regarding the aluminium factory at Korba with an annual capacity of one lakh tonnes and designing of the copper mining and dressing complex in Malanjkhand.

## Cuban delegation

Lucknow, (North India), Samachar Jan. 29 — A three-member Cuban sugarcane scientists delegation visited Indian Institute of Sugarcane Research here to acquaint with research program in operation.

The delegation leader Mario Zorilla, Vice President Academy of Sciences, expressed high appreciation of research at the Institute.

# DEATHS

## Shriman Narayan

Dr. Sriman Narayan, a close associate of Mahatma Gandhi and a former Governor of Gujarat died at Gwalior on January 2, following an heart attack. The body was cremated in New Delhi.

He was an outstanding educationist and social reformer.

## Bhimsen Sachar

Bhimsen Sachar, an elder statesman, died of heart attack on January 19 at Panipat, near Panipat. His body was cremated in New Delhi.

He was a former Chief Minister of Punjab, Governor of Andhra Pradesh, and Orissa and also India's High Commissioner in Shri Lanka.

He was imprisoned a number of times during India's freedom struggle and was detained under MISA during the emergency.

**JAGUAR PURCHASE TALKS**

New Delhi, Jan. 17 (Samachar): A British team of defence experts will soon visit India to have detailed talks with the Indian Government on the question of purchase of the deep-penetration strike aircraft, jaguar, for the Air Force.

The British Prime Minister, James Callaghan, told newsmen that Britain was certainly interested in selling aircraft, whose performance, he said, was very satisfactory and would meet the requirements of the IAF.

# American senator's views

New Delhi, Jan. 27 (Samachar): Senator Abraham Ribicoff (Democrat) Chairman of the committee on governmental affairs of United States Senate has endorsed the stand taken by the Nuclear Club in regard to nonproliferation and added a "grave responsibility rested on shoulders of United States and Soviet Union to prevent spread of nuclear weapons."

Mr. Ribocoff, member of a team of five US senators now on visit to India strongly defended US attitude on question of nuclear nonproliferation vis-a-vis India when he replied to question at a press conference.

He indicated future supplies of nuclear fuel for Tarapore power plant in Western India would depend on India agreeing to safeguard proposed by the United States.

He said legislation now under discussion when passed by Congress would prevent our supplying material which would allow reprocessing of enriched unranium or heavy water for development of nuclear bomb.

# Closer cooperation among Asians

New Delhi, Jan 21 (Samachar): India has stressed need for close cooperation among Asian countries for economic emancipation of the region.

This was necessary in view of widening gap between developed and developing nations, External Affairs Minister A.B. Vajpayee said Tuesday while releasing new fortnightly "Asian Economist".

He regretted countries of the region pulling in different directions, had not allowed Asian personality to emerge. Even in communications field, countries of Asia had failed to evolve some understanding, he said.

The economy of Asian nations, Mr. Vajpayee said, was interlinked particularly as far as river systems and highways were concerned. "We are all developing countries. Our objective is self reliance. But none can develop in isolation."

# Irish President in India

New Delhi, Feb. 1 (Samachar): The President of Ireland, Dr. Patrick J. Hillery, arrived to a warm welcome in the capital Wednesday on the first leg of his two-week goodwill visit to India.

Accompanied by his wife and Foreign Minister, Michael O'Kennedy, he was received at the Delhi airport by the President N. Sanjiva Reddy, Prime Minister Morarji Desai and members of his cabinet.

In his arrival speech, the visiting president said that India had "a special place amongst those we count as friends" and that both the countries would always have common objectives for continued friendship and cooperation.

# Steel collaboration

New Delhi, Dec. 26 (Samachar) India has entered into agreement with the Arab world for collaboration in steel consultancy.

Under this agreement, the Arab Iron and Steel Union, embracing nearly seventy steel companies in Arab Countries, and the Indian National Engineering Consultancy Company, Mecon, a subsidiary of the Steel Authority of India, have decided to share their experience in the field of engineering studies for the benefit of Arab companies.

A convention concretising the agreement was signed in Algiers on November 20.

# Kitchen

By Pramil

delicious recipes from florida's

**TANGERIN**

**Crust:** 1 cup unsifted all-purp
¼ cup sugar, 1 tablespoon gr
½ cup butter or margarine, 1

Mix flour, sugar and grated t
egg yolk and vanilla; cut in wit
fingers until smooth. Pat 1/
spring-form pan. Bake in 400
brown. Cool. Pat remaining d
from top.

**Filling:** 5 packages (8 oun
temperature
1 ¾ cups sugar, 3 tbsp. flour,
¼ tsp. salt, ¾ tsp. vanilla, 5
2 egg yolks, ¾ cup Florida ta

Place cream cheese in larg
speed until smooth and crean
tangerine rind and salt; g
continuing to use low speed.
time. Blend in tangerine ju
aluminum foil under pan on ov
10 minutes, until crust brown
bake 1 hour and 20 minutes
counter (do not put in cold pa

**Note:** I used 1¾ cups Graham
sugar and ¼ tsp. ground cin
blend into crumbs with sugar
the mixture on the bottom of
pan. Bake in 350° F. oven for
mixture on the crumb layer in
on the top. Bake 8 to 10 minu
baking at 225° for 1 hour and

**The Orange Flip**

½ cup Florida orange juice
2 tbsp. lime juice
1 egg
1 tablespoon honey
Combine in container of el
high speed until smooth. Pou
slice and mint sprig. Yield: 1

**Crep**

2 cups orange sections, halve
1 cup Florida grapefruit secti
2 cups heavy cream
¼ cup sugar
2 teaspoons grated orange rin
1 cup flaked coconut
1 cup maraschino cherries, dr

Drain orange and grapefru
heavy cream and sugar; beat
and grapefruit pieces, coconu
cone shape or cornucopia at
spread crepe with cream mi
crepes. Note: To section Flor
from top and then cut off peel
deep enough to remove wh
bottom. Or remove peel in s
divisions from outside to core

For Crepe use your favou
crepe means very very thi
pancake. In India we prepare
cream of wheat. If you like us
very good. But if you like he

3 eggs
1 cup flour, all purpose, sifte
1/8 tsp. salt
1½ cups milk
2 tbsp. melted butter or ghee
1 tbsp. sugar
Melted clarified butter (ghee

In a blender, combine eggs
seconds. Add sugar, scrape
again until very smooth. Let
baking add 2 tbsp. melted b
inch) or about 16 (6 inch) cre

Operation Lifestyle

Did you know that a small beer contains as much alcohol as a strong drink and that six ounces or more of alcohol per day can lead to alcoholism and cause cirrhosis of the liver?

ilkhivala; Ms. Keshan Kalapesi, of the Secretary of State; Mrs. y of the Smithsonian Institution; , Air-India.

## e minorities

These meetings will assist the Minister of Multiculturalism in developing programs and strategies that would create a climate of greater understanding among all Canadians.

The meetings will also increase communication and the sharing of ideas among concerned individuals and the various levels of government with the intent of developing cohesive strategies to solve various problem areas.

### ur's views

nonproliferation views on India when he replied to questions at a press conference.

He indicated future supplies of nuclear fuel for Tarapore power plant in Western India would depend on India agreeing to safeguard proposed by the United States.

He said legislation now under discussion when passed by Congress would present our supplying material which would allow reprocessing of enriched uranium or heavy water for development of nuclear bomb.

### n among Asians

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### in India

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Morarji Desai and members of his cabinet.

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### nsultancy

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A convention comprising the agreement was signed in Algiers on November 30.

# Kitchen Korner

By Pragati Sengupta

dlicious recipes from florida's disney world

### TANGERINE CHEESECAKE

Crust: 1 cup unsifted all-purpose flour
¼ cup sugar, 1 tablespoon grated tangerine rind
½ cup butter or margarine, 1 egg yolk, ½ teaspoon vanilla.

Mix flour, sugar and grated tangerine rind in a bowl. Add butter, egg yolk and vanilla; cut in with pastry blender and then knead with fingers until smooth. Pat 1/3 of dough over bottom of 9-inch spring-form pan. Bake in 400° F. oven 5 minutes or until golden brown. Cool. Pat remaining dough evenly around sides to ½ inch from top.
Filling: 5 packages (8 ounces each) cream cheese, at room temperature
1½ cups sugar, 3 tbsp. flour, 1 tbsp. grated tangerine rind
¼ tsp. salt, ½ tsp. vanilla, 5 eggs
2 egg yolks, ¾ cup Florida tangerine juice

Place cream cheese in large bowl of electric mixer; beat at low speed until smooth and creamy. Mix together sugar, flour, grated tangerine rind and salt; gradually beat into cream cheese, continuing to use low speed. Beat in eggs and egg yolks, one at a time. Blend in tangerine juice. Pour into prepared pan. Place aluminum foil under pan on oven rack and bake in 400° F. oven 8 to 10 minutes, until crust browns lightly. Reduce heat to 225° F. and bake 1 hour and 20 minutes longer. Cool slowly on the kitchen counter (do not put in cold place) and then refrigerate.

Note: I used 1½ cups Graham wafer crumbs, 3 tbsp. butter, 3 tbsp. sugar and ¼ tsp. ground cinnamon for my crust. Soften butter, blend into crumbs with sugar and cinnamon. Press three-fourths of the mixture on the bottom of a buttered 9 inch spring form baking pan. Bake in 350° F. oven for 8 minutes. Cool and pour the cheese mixture on the crumb layer in the pan. Sprinkle remaining crumbs on the top. Bake 8 to 10 minutes in 350 F. oven and then continue baking at 225° for 1 hour and 25 minutes for until set in the center.

**The Orange Fizz**

½ cup Florida orange juice
2 tbsp. lime juice
1 egg
1 tablespoon honey
Combine in container of electric blender. Cover and process at high speed until smooth. Pour into glass and garnish with orange slice and mint sprig. Yield: 1 serving.

**Crepes Ambrosia**

2 cups orange sections, halved
1 cup Florida grapefruit sections, cut into pieces
2 cups heavy cream
½ cup sugar
2 teaspoons grated orange rind
1 cup flaked coconut
½ cup maraschino cherries, drained and quartered

Drain orange and grapefruit pieces on paper towels. Combine heavy cream and sugar; beat until stiff. Fold in grated rind, orange and grapefruit pieces, coconut and cherries. To fill crepe, fold into cone shape or cornucopia and fill with citrus-cream mixture or spread crepe with cream mixture and roll. Yield: Filling for 24 crepes. Note: To section Florida oranges and grapefruit, cut slice from top and then cut off peel in strips from top to bottom, cutting deep enough to remove white membrane, then cut slice from bottom. Or remove peel in spiral. Cut sections along membrane divisions from outside to core and remove.

For Crepe use your favourite pancake recipe. But remember crepe means very very thin pancake not our Nort American pancake. In India we prepare Pitha with rice flour, white flour and cream of wheat. If you like use that recipe for this crepe. They are very good. But if you like here is my favorite crepe recipe.

3 eggs
1 cup flour, all purpose, sifted
1/8 tsp. salt
1½ cups milk
2 tbsp. melted butter or ghee
1 tbsp. sugar
Melted clarified butter (ghee) for baking crepes

In a blender, combine eggs, flour, salt and milk, and mix for a few seconds. Add sugar; scrape down sides of the blender, then mix again until very smooth. Let stand for 1 hour covered. Just before baking add 2 tbsp. melted butter and mix well. Makes about 20 (5 inch) or about 16 (6 inch) crepes.

Did you know that a small beer contains as much alcohol as a strong drink and that six ounces or more of alcohol per day can lead to alcoholism and cause cirrhosis of the liver?

### for the
### mass media

New Delhi, Jan 24 (Samachar) The visiting chairman of the State Committee of sound broadcasting of the German Democratic Republic, Rudolf Singer, said that the mass media in his country aimed at promoting peace and developmental activity.

"We don't allow anybody to glorify war," he said the will and the aspirations of the people determined the character of newspapers, radio and television in GDR.

Mr. Singer was speaking on "Mass media and their impact on international relations."

Ambassador Nani Ardeshir Palkhivala welcoming the distinguished guests to the inauguration of 'SRINGAR'. Standing next to him is Mrs. Cyrus Vance, wife of the Secretary of State.
On extreme left are Mrs. Palkhivala; Peter F. Mahta, Regional Director, North America, Air-India, and Ms. Kamala Rollan.

# Sringar inauguration

At a glittering function, held in the Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution, Ambassador Nani Ardeshir Palkhivala welcomed over 350 distinguished guests to the inauguration of 'Sringar', an Exhibition of Indian costumes. Owned by Air-India, this collection of 54 costumes, was compiled by designer Roshan Kalapesi, and will travel within the United States under the auspices of the Smithsonian Institution's Traveling Exhibition Service.

The function was co-hosted by Dillon Ripley, Secretary of the Smithsonian, and many of the senior officials and executives of the Smithsonian Institution were present. The guest of honor, Mrs. Cyrus Vance, wife of the Secretary of State, and other guests were welcomed by four Air-India hostesses with a traditional Indian welcome - tikas, attar and aarti. There was a lavish buffet of Indian food catered by the Taj Mahal restaurant, and diyas and fresh flowers lent a very Indian touch to the otherwise austere environment of the museum.

The importance of this exhibition was stressed by both Secretary Ripley and Ambassador Palkhivala, as it was the first time that such a major exhibition of Indian costumes had been in the United States. Its cultural and educational implications are vast, and the enthusiastic response of the distinguished guests, as well as of the thousands that have thronged to the exhibition, will justify Air-India's continuing involvement in such unusual endeavors.

The exhibition will also be seen at the Kansas City Museum of Science and History, Kansas City, Missouri; Franklin Institute, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Provincial Museum of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada; and plans are under way for several more museums.

# The name Air India conjures up

By Manjula Parakot

The name Air India conjures up images of luxury, warm Indian hospitality and artistic splendour and beauty among travellers throughout the world. In more recent times however, much has been subtly implied or blatantly stated, as dictated by individual experiences, on AI's inordinate flight delays caused by "mechanical problems", the occasional inadequate service provided by her "charming devis", etc.

Air India's management, encouraged by a great profit of $20 million in fiscal year 1977, two additional luxurious Boeing 747s costing $42 million each and an additional $8,000 in spares, scheduled for delivery in February and May 1978, feel highly optimistic of another successful year. A study team has reviewed the situation together with all its inadequacies and made its recommendations for the new fiscal year.

With regard to fares, the one factor that burns holes in many a pocket, a new one-way fare to and from India has been introduced. This new rate of $559.00 from New York to Delhi/Bombay is particularly useful to new immigrants, students, visiting relatives etc., with the usual discount for children under 12 years and infants under 2 years. In an endeavour to boost the flow of traffic between India and North America and to particularly serve the needs of the Indian community here, Air India pioneered the round-trip excursion fare between North America and India in 1971, which has since been adopted by several major airlines. Today, authorities conclude that this fare is the world's best bargain on a cost per mile basis. The return fare from New York to Delhi/Bombay stands at $854. Effective April 1/78, AI Boeing 747s will be replacing her 707 flights on the Indo-Japan route. Thus with a full complement of 4 jumbo 747s and 10 Boeing 707s and a total staff of 12,000, AI hopes to provide more satisfactory and timely service to her international clientele in her 40th year of operation.

Most passengers from Canada find the flight changes at New York quite exasperating and opt instead for a direct flight out from their city of residence. Keeping this problem in mind AI has decided to hire additional staff who will meet new arrivals at New York enroute to different destinations, and open up a special counter for reconfirmation of reservations, issuance of bus coupons and to facilitate delayed passengers to make long distance telephone calls, report on lost and damaged baggage, etc. The fact that an Air India New York/Delhi Bombay one-stop flight takes only 16½ to 17½ hours in comparison to 22 to 24 hours taken for a multi-stop flight, appears quite attractive to most homesick Indians travelling home on limited time schedules as well as other tourists.

The time saving factor combined with the homeliness, cuisines to suit even the most discriminating palate, and elegant decor that one finds aboard an AI aircraft, would make her the number one choice among Indians in Canada provided of course they could avoid the hustle at New York. The likelihood of a Canada/India AI service does not appear possible in the very near future. The matter is being considered at top management levels endeavouring to establish a bilateral agreement between the two countries to operate air services. Perhaps a pool agreement could be negotiated between Air India and Air Canada and any imbalances in carriage could be balanced through payments.

Air India's engineering complex in Bombay is one of the largest in Asia and is equipped to repair and service all types of national and international aircraft. AI attributes her flight delays to her high maintenance and safety standards and operating conditions and claims most delays caused, are because the airline has the best interests of her passengers at heart. However, this may not sell very well with the flying public whose time is limited and expectations run high. More extensive equipment pools with other airlines may help speed up availability of spare parts and cut down delays since engines and spare parts are interchangeable between similar type aircrafts provided specifications are met.

For a medium sized airline competing with 30 international airlines to remain commercially successful in the tough air travel market, AI has done remarkably well. Her success has been based on ability to meet the challenges of flexibility, aggressive marketing, and sales, but her trump card in this game is passenger service. From the aged person travelling abroad for the first time concerned about his continued adherence to vegetarian habits, fumbling and confused by the sudden exposure to the outside world, to the over-confident youth returning home in all his glory of success, more conscious of his rights than his obligations, to the wee wailing infant or toddler missing the comforts of home - these are the ever increasing numbers who will keep Air India vibrant.

# CLASSIFIEDS

## MATRIMONIALS

Wanted a well settled Brahmin boy for a 20 year old girl 5'6" studying in Canada. The boy must be Canadian or American landed immigrant. M-1357, The Canadian India Times.

Matrimonial correspondence invited from suitable Panjabi girls for a well established (in Canada) Panjabi divorcee in his forties. Reply M-1358, The Canadian India Times.

Wanted suitable match for North Indian Hindu bachelor, 24, 5'4", settled in Toronto, M-1359, The Canadian India Times.

Wanted suitable match for North Indian Hindu bachelor, 24, 5'4", settled in Toronto. Photo and details in first letter to M-1361, The Canadian India Times.

Matrimonial correspondence invited from "Canadian immigrants or citizen" Punjabi Bramin girls for Panjabi Brahmin boys aged 23 and 25. Boys would like to migrate to Canada from India. Respectable family. Boys' brothers and sisters are settled in Canada. Write with details to M-1363, The Canadian India Times.

Correspondence invited from Ramgarhia young men between 22-27, settled in Canada, USA, UK or relatives of those willing and eligible to settle in Canada for a beautiful Ramgarhia girl, 22, 5'3", graduate of a Canadian University. Canadian Citizen family well settled in Canada. Write with recent photograph (returnable) to M-1365, The Canadian India Times.

Young smart boy, 25, height 5 ft 7", B.Sc. working as a medical representative for an international concern, visiting from India, good family background, uncles well established in Canada. Seeks a suitable working girl who is well settled in Canada, for an early marriage. Caste no bar. M-1366, The Canadian India Times.

Correspondence invited from suitable match settled in Canada/USA for a beautiful Sikh girl, 20, M.A. Student, height 5'3". Now visiting Canada. Please write to M-1367, The Canadian India Times.

Correspondence with recent photograph invited from suitable, educated Hindu boys for a Hindu girl 23, B.A. Permanent resident of Canada. Serious enquiries please. M-1368, The Canadian India Times.

Matrimonial correspondence invited from suitable persons for a Hindu girl in her late 20's, Medical Secretary. Serious enquiries please. M-1369, The Canadian India Times.

Correspondence invited for a suitable match for a bachelor, 26, height 6', very nice personality; educated in the States, presently working in Los Angeles. Prefer girl educated in the States or Canada. M-1670, The Canadian India Times.

Matrimonial correspondence invited from bachelors 26-34, well educated and well settled preferably in North America; for two Hindu Punjabi girls having independent professions in the medical field. M-1371, The Canadian India Times.

Jat Sikh match, U.S. or Canadian permanent resident, for two sisters, 28 and 26, charming, Senior Cambridge, resident of S.E. Asia. Also match for brother, professional Canadian Citizen U.S. Immigrant. M-1372, The Canadian India Times.

Correspondence invited from tall, handsome, suitable match settled in Canada/USA for a beautiful, educated Punjabi Khatri girl, 23, 5'5". Interested parties should apply with a recent photo to Box 219, McMaster University, Hamilton, L8S 1C0.

Smart, good looking, well established Sindhi Gentleman in early 30's, 5'8", employed in responsible position with yearly income up to $20,000 invites correspondence from fairly educated and attractive Hindu girls preferably Sindhi under 27 may apply with returnable photograph to P.O. Box 834, Stn. F, Toronto M4Y 2N7, Ontario.

Matrimonial correspondence invited from suitable candidates for a Jain girl, MBBS, 27, fair looking, 5', practicing in India, comes from a respectable family with close ties in N. America. Caste no bar. Write in strict confidence to M-1373, The Canadian India Times.

Wanted fair, pretty, Indian girl for fair Canadian Citizen professional gentleman 35 years. Caste no bar. Box 603, Station N, Montreal, Quebec.

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## Offer to Mauritius

New Delhi, Jan 14 (Samachar): India has promised all possible help to Mauritius in the field of education. The assurance was given to the Mauritius Education Minister, Jagat Singh, when he called on the Union Minister for Education, Dr. P.C. Chunder, here.

Handing over draft proposals to Dr. Chunder, Mr. Jagat Singh said that his Government wanted to raise standards of Primary education especially. It was proposed to establish five Bal Bhavans as a pilot project. They would also like to have India's help in the matter of training of Primary teachers.

In order to improve the standards of Hindi teaching, the Mauritius Education Minister said, they wanted to subscribe to Indian Educational and other publications for the benefit of teachers.

Mauritius would also be interested in producing a light and sound program on its history with the help of Indian experts.


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